THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 222

** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Official Coolness Sought

Slavery: the Wage of War

Will Rogers' Own Highway

¶ **Congress Speeds Adjournment.** Accelerating its pace, which had become almost lethargic, after the heavy breathing of the court reorganization debates, the House railroads along the Administration's eight-point anti-tax evasion bill by passing it without a reading, and prepares to quick-step toward an adjournment tentatively set for Saturday night. The Senate, too, apparently yearns for the breezey knolls and the ruffled rural waters so conspicuously absent in Washington's summer setting. It turns to the consideration of President Roosevelt's selection for the Supreme Court, confident—so far as party leaders are concerned—that the Senate will O. K. the selection of Senator Black to succeed Mr. Justice Van Devanter, as recommended by the Judicial Committee.

* * *

¶ **Apparently,** only the Black-Connery wages and hour bill threatens Congressional vacations, for there's a movement in the House to force it out of committee, 88 Democratic Representatives having signed a petition asking for a party caucus to examine the highly-debatable labor, legislation. Congressmen are finding that bills which once seemed imperative suddenly require thoughtful study—preferably under a pine tree fanned by cool zephyrs from near-by waters. This physical desire for coolness might well be translated into a mental hunger. The obvious trend toward a contest between radically liberal and conservatively progressive forces in Washington indicates that officials will need cool heads and calm lips when the drive toward a permanent New Deal is resumed in the fall.

* * *

¶ **Undeclared War in the East.** Chinese and Japanese batteries continue their duel, tossing their destructive exchanges over the international area, and shaking the French concession in particular with explosive reverberations. A five-day battle between armies not yet officially at war takes toll of combatants and non-combatants alike. Foreigners and Orientals seek exits from the zone of warfare. Typical are 1000 American and British women and children running the gantlet down the Whangpoo River under the guns of the Japanese fleet. The famous Bund seethes with Chinese refugees, and a food shortage in the international settlement is threatened. French, British and American military labor heroically to protect their nationals. But continually boom of cannon and rattle of artillery resound, and flames burst in the wake of shells dropping into Chinese and Japanese lines.

* * *

¶ **Yet from sources** both in China and Japan information leaks out that neither the Chinese nor the Japanese as a people share the militant lust. The masses, toiling in the fields and shops of the two great eastern nations, are understood to be opposed to war. But official propaganda spreads abroad, intolerant suggestions appear in print, on billboards, in word of mouth communications, and peaceful peoples are mass-mesmerized to do the bidding of the ambitious. They pay with heavy sacrifice, heavy taxation, heavy grief, heavy guilt, and they pay until, in revolt against the idea of war, they mentally rise to a universality of thought which precludes international hatreds.

* * *

¶ **Paraguay's Franco Displeases Army.** On request of this newspaper, the A. P. investigates the ousting of Col. Rafael Franco from the provisional presidency of Paraguay and traces the reason back to the Chaco War. Exiles declare the army was dissatisfied with the neutral character of Colonel Franco's regulations governing the army in western Chaco, and with the slowness of reforms. Resignation of the Franco cabinet and appointment of Dr. Felix Paiva to the presidency, is expected to be followed by no serious outbreak. Rather it seems likely that the Paraguayan army will hold the Chacoan line and the status quo will remain unchanged, possibly for years, unless unexpected hostilities break out. Again the heroism of a higher friendship between peoples of a common culture is needed to melt away walls of steel.

* * *

¶ **Will Rogers Highway.** In Los Angeles a memorial to Will Rogers is dedicated. It's a two-mile section of U. S. Highway 66—the highway that passes through Claremore, Okla., Mr. Rogers' former home. He didn't know anything "but what I read in the papers"; but he knew enough of the human heart to arouse the affections of a nation; he knew enough of kindness to warm the sentiments of unnumbered thousands; he knew enough of tolerance to point out human foibles without leaving a sting. His greatest memorial lies in the memory of those who recognized the breadth of his humanity. His highway is fragrant with friendliness.

In the Boston Section:

N. E. delegates start drive for flood ratification.

Sail to Provincetown held up by unexpected strike.

Mercury starts toward equalling record of 96 degrees.

Maine sales tax defeated; new revenues proposed.

and News From All New England in the Second Section, Beginning on Page 11.

Experts Declare Tax Evasion Bill Highly Complex

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 — Few technical bills get much expert opposition scrutiny in Congress, and the tax-loophole-plugging bill, described by Middleton Beaman, the House legislative counsel, as the most complex bill with which he has ever had dealings, is likely to be enacted into law this week without having been even read by more than a handful of legislators.

This is not to say that the measure is a bad bill. Not a single vote was cast against it in the House yesterday, and the Republican members of the Joint Tax Avoidance Committee announced that they would support the bill though in their judgment it did not go far enough. Moreover, the bill has been drafted by acknowledged experts—the legislative counsel of the House, the Treasury technicians.

Presumably, therefore, the bill does what the Congress and the committee hope it will do. But the measure was only printed late last week and distributed to committee members, who themselves have had the scantiest opportunity to skim through its provisions.

Proposed Plugs

Methods by which the loophole-plugging bill actually attempts to close the eight apertures discovered by the Treasury and explained to the committee, were set forth by Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina:

1. Domestic personal holding companies.

Little more than an incorporated pocketbook or portfolio of securities. Graduated income taxes now scale from 8 to 42 per cent on such companies. Bill proposes to increase the rates to a graduation of 65 to 75 per cent. Would effectively discourage the further use of this device to avoid taxes.

2. Incorporated yachts, country places, etc.

If continued, any taxpayer could incorporate his automobile, for example, and by this device secure a deduction for tax purposes for the cost of operation and maintenance of a car used purely for pleasure. The provision recommended for the curing of this ill will place personal holding companies on an equal basis with individuals with respect to the deductibility of expenses which are personal in nature, but at the same time it will place no hardship upon ordinary operating companies.

3. Incorporated talents. Used by screen stars, etc. Avoids surtax.

Plug this loophole by classing such a corporation as a personal holding company and subjecting it to the applicable surtax.

Artificial Deductions

4. Artificial deductions for losses.

Property shuffled back and forth between various legal entities owned by the same person or persons . . . To eliminate the taking of these artificial deductions the pending bill would . . . disallow losses where they are incurred in any transactions which are not definitely at arm's length.

5. Artificial deductions for interest and business expenses. Transactions where "the interest is never really paid."

Such deductions will not be allowed in the case of such transactions between persons who are members of a family, or between an individual and a company in which he owns over 50 per cent of the stock.

6. Multiple trusts.

Committee has not completed its work regarding this loophole. Under existing law each trust is

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1937

Aviation Comment	8
News of Art, Music and the Theater	8
Education Page	9
The Home Forum	10
Learning to Serve [With German Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12-13
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Radio Timetable	12
Arts and Theater Reviews	13
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	13
Sports Page	14
Chess	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

Page 3

Copeland Puts Black on Trial Before Senate

N. Y. Senator Says Court Appointee Was Member of Ku Klux Klan

Charge Not Proved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Confirmation of Senator Hugo L. Black as Associate Justice to the United States Supreme Court was attacked today by Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, who launched a bitterly personal attack on Senator Black's alleged affiliation with the Ku Klux Klan.

The formal Copeland attack marked a definite beginning of a new phase in the fight against Senator Black's confirmation. Hitherto, arguments have turned on his eligibility as a member of Congress, which passed the Supreme Court Retirement Act.

The attack took a directly personal turn today as Senator Copeland, who is Tammany candidate for Mayor of the racially-mixed city of New York, denounced the Klan for its racial and religious intolerance.

Despite Senator Copeland's attack which had been anticipated and which brought the entire klan issue into the open, Senator Black's confirmation was expected shortly. Senator Black was not on the Senate floor as Senator Copeland read his speech. Chamber and galleries were crowded.

"Senators, our duty is clear," Senator Copeland concluded. "This nominee should be rejected if the klan relationship charge is accepted as true. If there is a doubt in senatorial minds about his connection with the klan, the nomination should be recommitted so that the Judiciary Committee may investigate and find the truth."

"Personally I feel so outraged by this proposal to put a Klan supervisor upon the bench," said Senator Copeland, "that it is difficult to discuss the matter in temperate language."

As Senator Copeland proceeded, Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama, Mr. Black's colleague, took notes, evidently preparatory to making a reply.

The Telegram Seizure

Following Senator Copeland's attack, Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska ridiculed the idea of senatorial courtesy preventing full investigation of Senator Black's eligibility. He said that the argument that passage of the Supreme Court Retirement Act had made Senator Black ineligible for appointment.

The back of the Senate chamber, filled with standing House members as the debate continued.

"Does he have it in his soul, even-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Planning for the City of Tomorrow

Norman Bel-Geddes' Idea of the Future Metropolis

Technology: Prefabricated Houses a Key

Following is the last of ten articles on the technological progress report of the National Resources Committee.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Moving day for years to come may refer to the house rather than its tenants.

Steps prefabricated housing [illegible] the style days the National Resources Committee in its Technological Trends study, people may get into the habit of trading their dwellings in on more up-to-date models every few years, making room for them by sending the old ones to poorer sections of the city.

Shop-made houses are but one of a variety of improvements forecast by the committee for the construction industry. Significant new de-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Paraguayan Army Declared Behind President's Downfall

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 17 (AP)—Revolutionary communiques from Asuncion, and statements by Paraguayans in exile here, today attributed the downfall of Paraguay's provisional President, Col. Rafael Franco, to a displeased Army. The Army was unwilling to obey Colonel Franco's orders to comply with an arrangement arising out of the treaties ending the Chaco War with Bolivia, it is contended.

An Army-Navy coup last Friday forced resignation of the Franco Cabinet. Yesterday the reorganization was completed by appointment of Dr. Felix Paiva, dean of the University Law School, to succeed Colonel Franco.

Chaco conference neutrals here see no further complications in the Bolivia-Paraguay situation as a result of Colonel Franco's downfall, inasmuch as the deadlock between the two countries could hardly become more deep-seated.

The Paraguayan situation was thought to confirm the Army's predominance, regarding its stand against withdrawal of any part of its Chaco line until the basic territorial question is settled.

The Chaco conference has been trying for a year to discuss settlement, and no way out of the impasse is yet discernible.

An outbreak of hostilities was believed unlikely, unless one side or the other ventures across the line of separation marked by neutral military authorities. Paraguayan military men have not indicated any intention to cross this line, but have insisted that they would not retreat from their present stations.

Among the causes cited for the governmental switch were the Army's dissatisfaction over neutral regulations governing the military status of the western Chaco, its displeasure over Franco's treatment of Gen. José Felix Estigarribia, and its belief that Colonel Franco was not pushing projected agricultural and social reforms.

Colonel Franco really began to slip last January, when the Uruguay conference of neutrals issued regulations for supervision of the zone separating military lines in the western Chaco. These provided free transit for Bolivian commerce over the Villamontes-Boyuibe road—part of which runs through the Paraguayan-occupied zone. Paraguay was requested to withdraw troops for several miles in one section, but when Colonel Franco tried to comply, the men refused, stating they would not give up any ground won during the long Chaco war.

Colonel Franco and some Paraguayan military leaders have been in dispute since that time. Several weeks ago Colonel Franco tried to send other detachments to Chaco from Asuncion, to impose his will, but the officers refused to carry out his orders. Finally the present Chaco commander, Lieut.-Col. Ramon Paredes, who is also chief of the Army, sent Colonel Franco what amounted to an ultimatum. This resulted in the resignation of his Cabinet, then Colonel Franco's own withdrawal.

A large section of the army was friendly with General Estigarribia, who had directed the Chaco campaign as head of the armed forces, and who was arrested and exiled when Colonel Franco came to power in 1936.

Other news of Chinese situation: Page 2.

Shanghai Aliens Accelerate Pace Of Evacuation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17—Evacuation of foreigners from Shanghai goes on apace, easing the tension somewhat among residents of the International Settlement.

Aerial bombardment by both Chinese and Japanese planes continues, with the Chinese concentrating their fire on Japanese centers in the Hongkew section. This part of the international settlement lies on the north bank of the Whangpoo river, near the busiest part of Shanghai harbor.

Across From British

The Japanese consulate is situated on the north bank of Soochow Creek in the Hongkew area, with the British consulate just across the creek. American clubs and business interests are established farther south, near the Bund.

The problem of obtaining supplies for both foreigners and Chinese refugees is becoming troublesome.

Despite Chinese and Japanese disclaimers of any intent to harm foreigners, there is apparently no step being taken to safeguard foreign sections; hence the accelerating pace of evacuation.

Equanimity

Foreign residents and Chinese are meeting the situation with surprising equanimity. Already only a few who are walking in the streets even look up unless the aerial fighting becomes unusually intense. Since the city is unprepared for aerial defense, few seek shelter, feeling safer when they can be in a position to see what is going on.

With anti-aircraft guns being mounted on major business structures, and with Chinese troops pouring into the city, it is obvious that Shanghai's entire status as a Sino-foreign city has undergone a change of the most drastic description. The old tradition of neutrality in the International Settlement—never well buttressed legally—may be dependent upon the outcome of present hostilities.

1200 Marines To Be Ordered To Shanghai

Congress Will Be Asked for Appropriation of $500,000

To Aid in Crisis

Middle of Road Policy Announced for U. S. in Far East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Applying what is described authoritatively as "a middle of the road" policy in regard to the Shanghai situation—a policy which clearly eschews any American withdrawal from the Far East—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today announced:

1. That orders have been given for 1200 marines to embark from San Diego for Shanghai.

2. That Congress will be asked to appropriate $500,000 to be used for all the necessary relief or evacuation plans that the emergency may call for.

The marines are expected to be ready to sail in about 10 days by transport. As yet plans do not appear to include any increase in the size of the Asiatic squadron of warships which is being gradually concentrated in the Shanghai area.

The two decisions represent a compromise between two policies and two schools of thought here in regard to China.

One school has been advocating complete withdrawal of American interests and American military forces from the Far East. The other would have the United States cooperate actively and aggressively with other nations to resist further Japanese aggression in China involving damage to other foreign commercial opportunities and damage to China's territorial and administrative integrity.

The Administration has decided to yield to neither extreme school of thought. But by taking this compromise position it is at the same time taking a positive stand for continued insistence on the rights of Americans to remain in China and conduct their affairs there on a basis of equality with the nationals of other foreign nations.

It is clear that Japanese policies would be best served by the withdrawal of both American and other foreign forces from China. Traditional American policy has also resisted pressure from Japan in this direction, and it is now made clear that the United States today is doing nothing new—in other words is staying in rather than getting out.

A compromise is also involved in the direct application of this policy to the Shanghai situation. The first concern of the Government is for the protection of 4000 American nationals in Shanghai. For this purpose Congress is being asked for funds and every effort is being made in Shanghai to persuade American citizens to avail themselves of facilities for departure.

Apple Pie No. 1 In Nation's Taste; Meat Pies Rising

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17 (AP)—Monroe "Boston" Strause, hailed as the nation's No. 1 pie expert, rolled out a neat pie crust and proclaimed that in his 20 years' experience he has found apple pie is the No. 1 pie with the nation.

Peach pie is second, he enumerated, tucking the crust into a pie pan. Fruit pies rank high in the United States, but recently the cream pie has taken on popularity and in the near future, he thinks, meat pies will be extremely popular.

Mr. Strause, whose home is in Hollywood, gave a pie-baking demonstration last night before the International Stewards' Caterers' Association convention.

Philadelphia, said Mr. Strause, is the nation's leading community of pie-eaters. "Your rate per customer is the highest in the country."

He said he had been studying the Philadelphia pie situation for years and he is thinking of naming his next pie for the home of scrapple and pepper pot soup.

Peter G. Ecoonomou, of Buffalo, N. Y., told the delegates that the "average diner-out will choose the dish with the fancy colors every time."

Intimate Message From Washington

Fight to Re-establish New Deal Lies in Re-educating People to Objectives and Removing Congressional Obstacles

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Aug. 17

With the departure of Congress in a few days—and after a decent interval for breath-catching—a crucial period in American history seems likely to begin. Then will come a time more important, in many respects, than the 1936 presidential contest. Then, if all present signs hold, will come the great campaign between President Roosevelt and his conservative opponents for the permanency of the New Deal.

The President knows full well, and keenly resents the fact, that he has been stalemated by the present Congress. He is thinking not only of his Supreme Court enlargement plan, for that was but the key to a larger whole. He is thinking of his broad program for America—his program as outlined in Madison Square Garden three days before election last November, and as reiterated since at every opportunity. It is the same program which he brought with him to Washington from Albany in 1933, the program toward which he has persistently pressed.

Here are his own Madison Square Garden words:

> Of course we will continue to seek to improve the working conditions for the worker of America—to reduce hours overlong, to increase wages that spell starvation, to end the labor of children, to wipe out sweat shops . . . of course we will continue our efforts in behalf of the farmers of America . . . we will persist in successful action for better land use, for reforestation, the conservation of water all the way from the source to the sea, for drought and flood control . . . for definite reduction of farm tenancy . . . for all these things we have only just begun to fight.

Two Phases of the Campaign

From 1933 to 1936 the President's drive toward these objectives went through two phases. At first it was easy to enact legislation with such general purposes in view. It was an emergency, and Congress—often with Republican concurrence—was eager to try anything. But as the emergency passed, as the legislation was converted gradually into permanent form, the Supreme Court stepped in. The tribunal had not overthrown legislation during the emergency period, just as it has not declared many laws unconstitutional in war time. But as the stress grew less, the court was able to act, and it proceeded to scrap Mr. Roosevelt's program.

In 1936, the President began his long fight back. He secured re-enactment of certain key measures, like the Wagner Labor Act and the Social Security Act. Drought was taking care of crop control. Industrial control had to wait. Simultaneously, Mr. Roosevelt fought and won his re-electoral campaign. Then came the task of safeguarding his second New Deal from court attack. This task he achieved by boldly assuming the offensive, threatening to "pack" the court, and although he was defeated on the actual bill, the early steps of his second New Deal were saved from destruction at the hands of the judiciary.

But the second New Deal was far from complete. None of the three or four broad objectives outlined at Madison Square Garden had their legislative mechanism set up. The "worker of America" had not been given his wages-hours bill, nor was child labor outlawed. Farmers had no price guarantee. Conservation had made halting steps, but the plans for regional TVA's had been checked. Farm tenancy was scarcely nibbled by a pindling bill.

Paid Penalty of Court Fight

And Mr. Roosevelt was unable to take further strides at the present session of Congress. Several factors balked him. His own fight on the court had exhausted the Congress and riddled his party majority. Conservatives, heartened by their success in the court struggle, were blocking other measures in ways which in better times the President could easily have overcome—as, for instance, the House Rules Committee's finger in the dyke holding back the wages-hours bill. Moreover, the President's own majority was too big, as he recognized in advance, to permit strong party discipline.

Therefore, if the President is to complete his permanent New Deal in the fashion he has pledged for the past five years, he has two lines of attack before him. There is evidence that he will proceed with one, and if it fails tackle the other. The first line is to conduct a vigorous campaign of popular education between now and January, to re-sell the country on his basic objectives. This is a difficult and intangible business, because there are no major elections between now and January.

But what the President would like to achieve is for senators and representatives, by the time they come back to Washington, to feel that their constituencies want them to press forward with the permanent New Deal—as outlined by Mr. Roosevelt. He wants to convince congressmen that the common people are with the New Deal.

New Fireside Chats Expected

To make such a demonstration, the President is expected both to speak intimately over the radio, not once but often, and to travel widely. His previous tours have been clear proofs of his popular strength, and maybe that would teach Congress how things stand, one way or the other.

But if Congress returns in January no less amenable than it is now in August, the President must proceed to the second line of attack, and that is to carry the 1938 by-elections for New Dealers. This is not so important in the House as it is in the Senate, and the visible sign would be the retirement of several senators who have opposed the President this year. Since such senators would have fought Mr. Roosevelt in two consecutive sessions, he would break no political rules by campaigning against them. And the threat might be effective.

Yet, if congressmen feel that public opinion is with them and has turned against the President, the struggle may well be epic. In any case, a titanic battle for power looms, and upon its outcome much of America's future may depend.

Sans Wings, Wheels or Sails? It Goes Places; It's a Junket

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP) — A congressional junket is something without wheels, sails, or wings, that American statesmen go on in the summer.

Aside from its serious aspects it's a sort of glorified combination of a ride on the merry-go-round and a night at the opera.

The last Congress' outstanding affair was a majestic sweep through the Philippines, the Malay Archipelago and the China coast.

Feted like invading princes, Senators and Representatives were showered with Oriental commissions, gaudy decorations, gilded swords and fighting crickets.

This was the junket on which Representative Karl Stefan of Nebraska established himself as the champion cricket trainer of Congress.

His pride, a bruiser named Herman the Horrible, won the title in the middle of a Shanghai street with a mixed gallery of Senators, Representatives and coolies looking on.

Northward went an armada of Senators last year, but they weren't such good gift collectors as the far-eastern travelers.

The mosquitoes—exhilarated by their first taste of a Senator—got more of the visitors than the visitors got of Alaska.

Junket prospects are gloomy for this year. Late adjournment is eating up the precious care-free days, and then there is that cry of economy.

Dark as the outlook is, the lawmaking Marco Polos are restless. From the depths of the cloakrooms come whispers of a proposed senatorial junket to inspect the nation's aquatic life.

Nobody ever put it in the Congressional Record, but one appealing feature of junkets is—they don't cost anyone anything—that is, no one but the taxpayers.

1937 Visitors to Britain Exceed 1930 Peak Figure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain had a record number of visitors in the first six months of 1937, the Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland has reported.

Figures based on the official Home Office returns show that in the first six months of 1937 there were 116,317 visitors, compared with 97,198 in the same period of 1936 and 100,881 in the first six months of 1930, which has hitherto been regarded as the boom year of holiday travel to the British Isles.

Week-end and day visitors from the continent are not included in these figures, nor are citizens coming from other parts of the British Empire, who are estimated at 200,000 a year.

Shanghai Refugees Embark For 10-Mile Journey to Sea

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17 (AP)—More than 1000 American and British refugees set out this morning in tenders for a journey down the Whangpoo river to the sea, endangered by falling shells from embattled Japanese warships.

There were 337 American women and children in one tender. Two other boats carried 850 British women and children seeking safety from the battle that continued in and around this international city of 3,500,000.

As they began their journey, 10 miles to liners waiting off Woosung in the Yangtse, the Japanese warships opened a barrage.

The tenders paused momentarily, then proceeded, heading down river and destined to pass within a few yards of the smoking guns of the Japanese ships.

Fired at Planes

The American and other consulates had said earlier that both Chinese and Japanese had agreed not to enter into hostilities while the refugees were departing. At midmorning, however, the Japanese opened fire at unidentified planes (presumably Chinese) hovering above.

The American Dollar Line tender led the way, heading for the President Jefferson which would take the refugees to Manila. The British craft swung into line, close behind.

The planes approached from the west, and were assumed to be Chinese bombers. They turned northward above Soochow Creek, heading over the river where the Japanese cruisers lay.

As the Americans backed from the customs jetty, anti-aircraft guns roared. The Japanese were shooting over the international settlement north of Soochow Creek.

The Dollar Line tender flew huge United States flags both fore and aft, and proceeded with comparative safety as the gun fire ended, at least momentarily. Two British tenders with 850 women and children were close behind.

British Tenders in Line

Two other British tenders were loading at the jetty, and as they swung out into the stream, two more Chinese pursuit planes joined in the attack against the Japanese fleet. The British tenders headed down river alongside the firing Japanese warships.

The Japanese guns were shooting over the international settlement north of Soochow Creek in the direction of Chapei, one of the most densely populated Chinese sectors. Soon the Chinese planes made off and the Japanese guns began aiming at the Chinese fortifications at Pootung. Close to six Japanese bombers took part in the effort to break the Chinese rear attack on the river positions.

Attack in Rear

Across the river in the thickly built industrial city of Pootung some 30,000 to 40,000 Chinese troops were in battle position, their artillery and machine guns aiming at the Japanese navy from the rear.

Throughout the previous night the Japanese warships maneuvered closer into shore and, led by the flagship of the combined first and third fleets, the cruiser Idzumo, fired at the Chinese positions.

The Japanese bombardment seemed to have little effect, however, as throughout the night and this morning the Chinese fire at the warships and the Japanese shore positions was unbroken.

Large fires were blazing along the Pootung waterfront where the big oil storage plants of the American Standard-Vacuum and Texas companies are located.

Chinese claimed that their planes had achieved superiority in the air and that they had captured the Japanese Hongkew headquarters. These claims Japanese denied.

Foreign banks expected to reopen for business today in temporary quarters outside the immediate downtown danger zone where they had been forced to close by the recurrent fighting. The National City Bank and the Chase National Bank assured depositors they need fear no shortage of funds.

Petition on Ruling In Closed-Shop Case Filed by Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 17—Strikers of the International Ticket Company here, who last month were enjoined from picketing by Vice Chancellor Maja Leon Berry, in a chancery injunction that held all closed shop contracts unlawful, and strikes for them similarly unlawful, have filed a petition with New Jersey's highest tribunal, the Court of Errors and Appeals, asking reversal of the Berry ruling. Funds for the appeal are being raised by labor's Anti-Injunction League, comprising both Committee for Industrial Organization and American Federation of Labor unions.

Appeal from the Vice Chancellor's ruling outlawing the closed shop, declared that the legality of the closed shop was "firmly established by the judgment of the highest court of this state and the United States, and is now the law of the land." The petition cited the state and federal constitutions and the Labor Relations Act.

Meyer M. Semel, counsel for the strikers, indicated that oral argument on the petition for reversal would be heard at the October term of the Appeals court.

French Nationals To Be Evacuated

PARIS, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry announced last night that the French liners Aramis and Sphinx would evacuate French citizens from embattled Shanghai under protection of the French far eastern squadron.

Details of the evacuation of some 1000 French nationals were left to discretion of French authorities at Shanghai. France also assumed responsibility for removing Swiss, Belgian and Czechoslovakian citizens from the Shanghai battle zone.

A battalion of colonial infantry was ordered to proceed from French Indo-China to reinforce the guard of the Shanghai French concession.

The Foreign Office announced that Paul Emil Naggiar, French ambassador to China, had protested to the Nanking Government against the bombing of the French concession by Chinese airplanes Aug. 14. Nearly 1000 persons, most of them Chinese, were killed in the French quarter. Chinese said the bombing was accidental.

Airmail Suspended

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17 (AP)—W. H. Willoughby, chief of the airmail service here, announced suspension yesterday of airmail between Shanghai and Hong Kong. He said war conditions were responsible. Mr. Willoughby stated trans-Pacific clippers would continue to fly to Macao, across the straits from Hong Kong.

Constitution Voted 'Supreme Law'

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Distinctive interests of the southern states caused James Madison to assert early in the convention that the line of division to be seriously watched was not that between small states and large but between northern and southern. During and since formulation of the powers of Congress, southern delegations have been eager to obtain protection for the slave trade and have opposed possible export taxes and navigation acts. Today: Convention decided "this constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof" shall, together with treaties, be "the supreme law."

Tomorrow: Convention receives a compromise proposition that gives some promise of quieting the slave trade issue.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
August 23, 1787.

Today was somewhat a day of odds and ends in the Constitutional Convention, as becomes increasingly the case while the meeting draws toward its close and is occupied with filling out and polishing up the details of its draft.

First there was the matter of the militia to be settled, and it is no slight affair either. Some states are genuinely uneasy about giving up control of their armed forces, as Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts signified when he exclaimed that the provisions for giving control to the Central Government would make the states mere drill sergeants.

"I has as lief let the citizens of Massachusetts be disarmed as to take the command from the states and subject them to the General Legislature," he declared.

Join in Criticism

Mr. Sherman and Mr. Ellsworth of Connecticut joined him in criticizing the proposal, though not so harshly, and so did Captain Dayton of New Jersey. The Connecticut members moved a substitute clause giving power "To establish an uniformity of arms, exercise and organization for the militia, and to provide for the government of them when called into the service of the United States."

This was heavily defeated, however, and the Livingston committee's draft eventually adopted which reads, "To make laws for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by the United States."

John Langdon spoke for national allegiance, saying, "The General and State Governments are not enemies to each other, but different institutions for the good of the people of America. As one of the people, I can say, the National Government is mine, the State Government is mine. In transferring power from one to the other, I only take out of my left hand what it cannot so well use, and put it into my right hand where it can be better used."

Mr. Gerry thought it was rather taking out of the right hand and putting into the left.

National Concern

Mr. Madison declared an effectual discipline of the militia will no more be achieved if left to the states separately than has been the payment of requisitions. This is a national concern and should be in the national constitution, he said.

The vote, however, stirred Mr. Gerry to warn the convention "against pushing the experiment too far."

"Some people will support a plan of vigorous government at every risk," he said. "Others of a more democratic cast"—and this appeared to include himself and Mr. Martin, if not others in the convention—"will oppose it with equal determination, and a civil war may be produced by the conflict."

The militia question decided, the convention inserted a clause in the draft forbidding American ministers or other officers to "accept of any present, emolument, office or title . . . from any king, prince or foreign state."

Supreme Law

Mr. Rutledge then moved a rewording of the next article to state that, "This Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof" shall, together with treaties, be "the supreme law," binding the judges in the states.

This was adopted by unanimous consent, and it was cited also as making unnecessary the next motion, which nevertheless was debated with considerable fire. Charles Pinckney moved to give authority to the National Legislature to negative laws of the states, a proposal once before defeated when associated with the plan of Alexander Hamilton.

Mr. Wilson supported this as the keystone needed to complete the arch. "The firmness of judges is not of itself sufficient," he said. "It will be better to prevent the passage of an improper law than to declare it void when passed." In this connection, Mr. Pinckney has proposed, and it has been referred to a committee, that the Legislature or Executive have authority "to require the opinions of the supreme Judicial Court upon important questions of the law."

Question of Limitation

But Mr. Mason inquired how the power over state legislation was to be exercised. "Are all laws whatever to be brought up? Is no road or bridge to be established without sanction of the General Legislature? Is this to sit constantly in order to receive and revise the state laws?"

Mr. Rutledge burst out, "If nothing else, this alone will damn and out to damn the Constitution. Will any State ever agree to be bound hand and foot in this manner?"

And Mr. Ellsworth demanded to know if it was contemplated to have the state executives appointed by the General Government to exercise a control over laws. Mr. Pinckney replied he favored this, and Mr. Langdon supported him, but it was not embodied in the motion.

The assembly refused by a narrow vote to refer the proposal of a legislative negative on state laws to a committee for consideration."

Clause Amended

By general agreement the Livingston committee clause giving the Legislature power to pay the obligations of the Confederation and the state debts was amended to read that the Legislature "shall" fulfill the engagements and discharge the debts "of the United States," Pierce Butler, however, gave notice of a motion to reconsider this provision "lest it should compel payment as well as to the bloodsuckers who had speculated on the distresses of others as to those who had fought and bled for their country.

A motion by Gouverneur Morris to require ratification of treaties by the whole Legislature instead of the Senate alone was debated. Mr. Morris said he was not solicitous to multiply and facilitate treaties. He wished "none to be made with Great Britain till she should be at war," and so with some other powers. "Then a good bargain might be made."

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Jacob Broom

(From Sources Believed to Be a Portrait of Jacob Broom)

Statesman and Familiar Associate of Public Men of Colonial, Revolutionary and Post-War Periods. He Was a Member of the Annapolis Convention, 1786, and a Delegate From Delaware to the Federal Convention. His Signature Appears Among Those Who Subscribed to the Constitution on Sept. 17, 1787. He Filled Many Offices of Trust in Delaware. An Address to Washington Was Written by Broom and Has Been Pronounced Unequaled as a Composition

Japan Withdraws Consuls; Cabinet Pushes War Funds

TOKYO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Japan ordered its Embassy at Nanking closed and its consuls throughout China withdrawn today. Officials said it was "not yet known" whether this constituted severance of diplomatic relations with China.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota instructed Charge d'Affaires Shinrokuro Hidaka at the Chinese capital to close the Embassy building and depart with his staff, presumably for Shanghai, at the first opportunity.

The Ambassador to China, Shigeru Kawagoe, is in Shanghai and has not been in Nanking since the Sino-Japanese conflict began July 7.

The withdrawal of Japanese officials from Nanking may be difficult. River traffic has been suspended by the closing of the lower Yangtse to all shipping by the Chinese. Railway service to Shanghai has been suspended by troop movements.

All Japanese residents were instructed to withdraw at once from Canton, in southern Kwangtung Province, and Tsinanfu and Chefoo, in Shantung.

The Government acted to increase its funds for carrying on the war in China. Outstanding financiers of the Empire were summoned to meet with Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye and other leaders, Aug. 22 or 23, to hear the Government's explanation of the crisis and the necessity of further martial preparations.

Officials hoped that this meeting would result in enlisting support of the nation's wealthy in support of the campaign on the continent.

Cabinet Ministers decided tentatively to call a special session of the Diet next month to vote more war funds, in addition to the half a billion yen (about $145,000,000) appropriated by the session that closed last week.

The Home Office summoned to Tokyo prefectural officials charged with enforcement of air defense measures, indicating anxiety over the possibility that the Chinese air force might attempt raids across the China sea.

The Navy Ministry announced that 96 Japanese marines were killed in Shanghai in the fighting of Aug. 13, 14 and 15.

Evacuation of British Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 17—Co-ordination of the work of the various service departments and the Foreign Office in the task of protecting the lives and property of British citizens in Shanghai is understood to be the reason for today's meeting of Cabinet Ministers which followed Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's sudden decision to return from his vacation in order to make a brief visit to the Foreign Office.

Official circles emphasize the fact that the meeting was in no sense a meeting of the Cabinet. Neither Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain nor his deputy, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was present. The meeting is described as informal and involving no major decisions affecting British foreign policy.

The Ministers' chief concern at present in regard to the crisis in China is to evacuate non-combatants as soon as possible and to make arrangements jointly for any troop or warship movements that exigencies of the situation may necessitate. Various questions already have arisen as to how far protection should be afforded by the navy and the army and what are to be their respective roles in regard to all the wide field of British interests in the Far East.

Meanwhile it is authoritatively denied that Britain intends to offer to mediate between China and Japan. Such proposal, it is held, would be inopportune, though the Foreign Office is naturally watching the situation closely. Joint action with the United States also is not contemplated at present in view of the fact that the United States is understood to be averse to such action. It is hoped, however, that the two countries will pursue parallel policies, aiming at bringing hostilities to an end as soon as possible.

Judge Asks Indictment Of Tennessee Lynch Mob

COVINGTON, Tenn., Aug. 17 (AP)—Circuit Judge R. B. Baptist earnestly called upon a grand jury for first degree murder indictments against members of Tipton County's first lynch mob since the war between the states. Earlier, the body of a Negro accused of killing a white officer was found, shot.

Describing the lynching of Albert Gooden as "one of the most horrible and disgraceful crimes in the history of the county," Judge Baptist declared that "every one participating, aiding or abetting therein is guilty of murder in the first degree."

Judge Baptist told the grand jury he wanted no "perfunctory" inquiry—that he wanted to "get to the bottom of this crime." He directed that any juror not fully in sympathy with such an investigation make known his attitude to the court.

Sheriff W. J. Vaughan said the Negro was taken from him late yesterday by a band of six masked men who forced his automobile to a stop as he was bringing the prisoner from Memphis to Covington for a hearing.

The Negro was charged with slaying Marshal Chester Doyle of Mason, Tenn., July 17 during a raid on a dice game.

"We want that prisoner, Sheriff," one of the men demanded, said Vaughan, as five of them armed with pistols confronted him. Vaughan said he was taken "completely by surprise." He added he recognized none of the men and did not get the license number of their car.

N. Y. Plans Cancer Survey

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP)—New York formally launched today a survey of facilities for the treatment and prevention of cancer within its borders. A legislative commission, armed with a $15,000 appropriation, met Dr. Edward S. Godfrey, State health commissioner, to draft a program of public hearings to be held throughout the state.

Liners to Run 'Ferry Service' From Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—In its present early stage the evacuation of Shanghai by Western nationals by steamship companies is a strictly commercial business adhering to a very limited extent from the exemptions of Government wards.

The principal governments involved — American, British and French—have arranged in cooperation with officials of steamship lines to revise ship schedules so that during the next two weeks there will be a regular ferry service from Shanghai to the nearest point of safety. Americans are being ferried to Manila, British to Hong Kong and French to French Indo-China.

Only under very unusual circumstances does such a change in passenger sailing cost the Government money. Actually, it is a fairly profitable business for the steamship lines which are assured of a capacity passenger list for the voyage. They are glad enough to do it both because it is a humanitarian thing to do and because it involves no financial loss.

One of the recent instances when Government money had to be used occurred in the evacuation of Americans from Spain. The Government paid the cost of the marine insurance on a passenger liner engaged in evacuating Americans at Government request, but the refugees paid their own passages to the companies.

American nationals are expected to pay their own expenses unless absolutely destitute. A special section of the state department, entitled "Welfare and Whereabouts," headed by Mrs. Madge M. Blessing, undertakes to raise money for those who do not have actual cash on hand in Shanghai. Mrs. Blessing communicates with relatives, business associates or interested agencies in the country and attempts to secure funds necessary to pay the cost of the individual's ship passage.

When Mrs. Blessing can't raise the money in any other way she turns to the Red Cross or some private relief agency. The Government itself has no funds for such use. The majority of Americans in such a city as Shanghai are able to pay their expenses as they go. The Government merely does what it can to help them to the ships and find money for them if they need it.

Should a more acute emergency develop evacuation would go on a different basis. Naval vessels would be used and people packed on board and rushed out without thought of money. No charge is made for a ferry passage on a warship, although refugees crowding them make contributions to the ship's commissary to compensate it for the food they eat during the voyage. But removal of citizens from a war zone by warships is practiced as seldom as possible.

In the case of Shanghai the Navy feels that its ships can be of more use conveying the passenger liners and aiding in the protection of Americans in Shanghai itself than in ferrying them over to Manila. Accommodations on warships for extra passengers are extremely limited. They were used effectively in short trips from Spanish to French ports where there was no need of sleeping accommodations, but for a long trip passenger ships are much more satisfactory.

British on Large Scale

British removals are under way on an even larger scale. The liner Rajputana sails today and the Empress of Asia on Thursday, both for Hong Kong. Together they will carry over 2000 according to Shanghai reports.

French authorities have arranged for the Aramis and Sphinx, passenger ships, to begin the removal of the approximately 1000 French nationals in Shanghai. A German liner, the Oldenburg, is steaming for the Whangpoo River.

Officials here believe that this fleet of passenger ships will be sufficient to handle the removal. If an emergency should arise there is enough naval shipping to get most if not all western nationals at least out of Shanghai. The American Asiatic squadron, most of which is now concentrated in the vicinity of Shanghai, could take away about 3000 persons in addition to its regular crews.

Shanghai's Neutrality Broken By Sino-Japanese Arms Clash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Breakdown of the traditional neutrality of Shanghai's two foreign settlements marks the hostilities now in progress between Chinese and Japanese forces and threatens the safety of the city's three and one-half million inhabitants.

For nearly a century these two foreign settlements, the French concession and the International Settlement, have been havens for both Chinese and foreigners. Their protection has been made possible by a policy of armed neutrality under which contingents of foreign troops together with a local volunteer corps have defended the integrity of the foreign settlements against attack from without. Now this policy has broken down as Chinese and Japanese troops fight each other across the boundaries of the settlements and shells and bombs drop in their streets.

Present disregard of Shanghai's traditional neutrality was inevitable and could have been forecast as a result of the hostilities of 1932 when the Japanese used the Hongkew district of the International Settlement as their base of operations against the Chinese who scrupulously observed the neutrality of the foreign areas. This action gave the Japanese an unassailable base of operations and worked to the disadvantage of the Chinese forces. As a result, the Chinese stated than in any future hostilities in Shanghai they would not again respect the neutrality of the foreign settlements if the Japanese used them as a base of attack. Such is the present case.

Volunteer Corps Formed

The policy of neutrality by which the foreign settlements have earned their reputation for safety was initiated originally with respect to Chinese civil wars. During the 10 years of the Taiping rebellion in the middle of the nineteenth century, foreign troops were landed in Shanghai to protect the settlements from marauding Chinese armies. A local vounteer corps composed of foreign clerks and business men was formed to supplement the foreign troops. Thousands of Chinese were allowed to seek the safe confines of the settlements in those years, and many remained as residents after the rebellion was suppressed.

After 1870 the Volunteer Corps was placed on a permanent basis under the control of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, and it has gradually been developed into a unique municipal army of about 3000 men, furnished with armored cars and other modern military equipment. In addition, the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan followed the policy of landing forces in the settlements whenever contending Chinese armies threatened the Shanghai area. Since 1927 permanent garrisons of these powers have been stationed in the city.

Steps in Armed Neutrality

The foreign consuls in Shanghai, commonly referred to as the "Consular Body," in conjunction with the municipal authorities of the French Concession and the International Settlement, have developed over a period of years a policy of armed neutrality which has included such steps as:

1. Requesting that foreign troops take up defence positions in the settlements.
2. Declaration of a "state of emergency" or martial law for the settlements.
3. Mobilizations of the Volunteer Corps and the municipal police for defense purposes.
4. Disarming of any Chinese troops who attempted to enter the settlements.

It should be emphasized that this policy was designed only to apply to civil wars in China. In cases of international wars, such as the Franco-Chinese War of 1884-1885, the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895, and other conflicts, including the World War, the local foreign authorities have attempted to gain a recognition of the neutrality of the foreign settlements which has been largely successful because Shanghai has been outside the theater of hostilities. The possibility that one of the foreign powers, a party to the foreign settlements' armed neutrality, would use its right to land troops to engage in hostilities with the Chinese was not foreseen. Yet this was exactly what happened in 1932.

State of Emergency Declared

The 1931 hostilities in Manchuria intensified an anti-Japanese boycott in the Shanghai area and resulted in serious riots in December and in January, 1932, which seemed to threaten the safety of the 20,000 Japanese living in and around the Hongkew District of the International Settlement.

Because of this tension and because of indications that the Japanese were going to land forces to protect their citizens, the Municipal Council of the International Settlement in conjunction with the Consular Body of the French Concession authorities were induced to declare a "state of emergency" on Jan. 28, 1932, and to request that the foreign garrisons take up their defense positions as previously agreed upon.

This action legally permitted the Japanese forces to take over the Hongkew district of the International Settlement, the area assigned to them. Although the other defense forces and the Volunteer Corps remained in their defense positions, the Japanese quickly became engaged in conflict with the Chinese 19th Route Army and the fighting soon spread over a wide area outside the foreign settlements.

The Japanese maintained that these operations were necessary to protect their citizens and their property. The Chinese contended that the Japanese had violated the neutrality policy by using the International Settlement as a base for offensive operations in Chinese territory.

Regardless of opposing contentions, the fact remains that the Japanese, by their actions, endangered the safety of the foreign settlements and that the Chinese, by not violating the neutrality of the settlements, prevented wide damage in these areas, although Chapei, part of the Chinese city, was practically destroyed. This then, is the basis of the present Chinese contentions that they cannot again permit the Japanese to pursue military activities at Shanghai under cover of the immunity of the foreign settlements.

Demilitarized Zone Formed

The 1932 "undeclared war" at Shanghai was brought to an end in May of that year by a "truce" which established a 20-mile demilitarized zone around Shanghai within which no Chinese armies were to operate. Not long after this the Japanese constructed a huge granite barracks near Hongkew Park actually outside the International Settlement boundary although on one of the "outside" roads owned and policed by the Settlement municipal Council. This granite fortress in Chinese territory houses the Japanese naval landing party of some 2000 men who are plentifully supplied with light tanks, artillery, armored cars and other war equipment.

During the 1932 hostilities, Japanese armed forces assumed complete control of the Hongkew district to the exclusion of the municipal police, while their armed patrols searched houses and made arrests on no authority but their own. On two occasions since that time, as a result of "incidents," a similar authority has been assumed and even parts of the Chinese city district of Chapei have been temporarily occupied. In the present crisis the Japanese are again in complete control of Hongkew and all foreigners and Chinese in that area are subject to their orders.

The Chinese nave announced that they will not respect the neutrality of the foreign settlements if the Japanese continue their operations. The meager defense forces of the British, Americans, French and Italians with the help of their naval units will have the difficult task of protecting thousands of their nationals and investments worth more than $800,000,000 from the shells and airplane bombs of the contending forces. It is plain that the neutrality policy of the foreign settlements has broken down and should the second Shanghai "war" develop into a major conflict, it may well mean the end of foreign settlements.

William Crane Johnstone Jr.

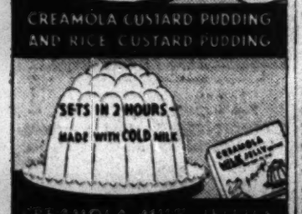
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

TIGER SAUCE
one of FLETCHERS' delicious sauces
SELBY, ENG.
LARGE BOTTLE: 4½D

HAMMOND'S BRAELAND REAL SHETLAND WOOL
Is spun and dyed right in the heart of the Highlands of Scotland. Made from wool plucked from sheep reared in the Shetland Isles, wool that possesses features present in no other make of yarn, a wonderful softness, lightness of weight and peculiar natural colours.
6D PER OUNCE
PATTERNS SENT ANYWHERE
HAMMONDS LTD. IN PARAGON SQUARE HULL

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
McLaren
Gentlemens Outfitters
are sole agents for
DAKS
Comfort-in-action Trousers
STETSON HATS and PELTINVAIN ALL WEATHER COATS
at
42-50 GORDON STREET GLASGOW

CREAMOLA BRAND FOOD PRODUCTS

CREAMOLA CUSTARD PUDDING AND RICE CUSTARD PUDDING


CREAMOLA MILK JELLIES

CREAMOLA MILK FOAM
CANADA: JAMES MARTIN & CO., 1242, HORNBY STREET, VANCOUVER.
NEW ZEALAND: CATHIE, DEMPSTER & CO., LTD., BAKER'S BUILDINGS, FEATHERSTON STREET, WELLINGTON
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS LTD. GLASGOW AND LONDON

SCHOOL OUTFITS
For the Principal Colleges for Boys and Girls.
Outfit lists for any School on application.
J C Smith, Ltd
91, Lothian Road, 113, Princes Street,
EDINBURGH

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR ALL SPORTS EQUIPMENT
LEES of course!
George Henry Lee & Co. Ltd
Bennett Street, Liverpool

FOR A.I. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS
78 Years Experience and 100 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Crosby, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

Madam!
BE FAMOUS
For the way, you
Dress the Children

Their clothes you buy at Bon Marché are wise — inexpensive and good.
BON MARCHÉ
Church & Basnett Streets, Liverpool, 1

CARPETS FURNISHINGS DECORATION
Kendals specialise not only in Carpets but also in Furniture and Furnishings of every type period reproduction or contemporary design. They are also specialists in the Decoration, Renovation and Reconstruction of private houses and public buildings. The work is carried out by highly skilled craftsmen under expert supervision, and Kendals offer you an economic and efficient service. Estimates, of course, are free. Ask for a representative to call at a time and date convenient to yourself.
Kendal Milne & Co.
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER 3.

Famous for 70 years for LADIES' WEAR
Affleck & Brown LTD
OLDHAM ST. MANCHESTER

Berlin's 700 Years Recalled In Pageants and Festival Play

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The German capital is celebrating in these days its 700th anniversary.

The fishing villages of Berlin and Köln, which together formed the original city, were obviously destined to play an important role because of their key position on the roads leading out of the swamps and waterways then covering this part of Brandenburg.

Here Slavs and Teutons struggled for centuries for the mastery, so that, though opinions may differ on this matter, it is not surprising to find that many authorities consider the name Berlin to be derived from a Slav word for a palisade, rather than as having anything to do with bears.

The history of Berlin during the centuries has been most varied—as varied as that of the country of which it is now the capital. Brandenburg, the rulers of which later became the kings of Prussia, was comparatively a poor province and its capital could not hope to outrival in splendor and beauty such cities as Dresden, Munich, Nuremberg or Frankfort on-the-Main.

Early Outlook "Localized"

In fact, so great was the "localism" of German outlook for centuries that Berlin could long claim to be little more than a city among equals, except that it was the seat of the political administration and of the Reichstag. For this reason Berlin has never been to all Germans what Paris is to the Frenchman or London to the Englishman.

The average visitor will probably be surprised to know that this city is at least 700 years old, since there are few evidences of such antiquity in its buildings or in ruins, most of which do not go back beyond the sixteenth century.

In fact, apart from parts of the former imperial palace (the "Schloss") which certainly go back very far, the best monuments of the past date from the times of Frederick Wilhelm I and his son, Frederick the Great. The former, it is true, did not leave benind many splendid buildings associated with his name, but he encouraged his subjects to build. "Der Kerl hat Geld, soll bauen!" (the fellow has money, he should build) was an opinion often heard in his time, and that part of the city called Friedrichstadt is named after Friedrich Wilhelm I.

Famous Among World's Streets

In Unter den Linden, Berlin possesses one of the finest of Europe's streets, which in its own buildings and those near by, contain some of the finest monuments of the genius of a Schlüter, a Knobelsdorff and a Schinkel.

The Brandenburg Gate, which guards the entrance to the Linden from the west is a worthy symbol of this city. Napoleon I gave orders that the imposing quadriga, which now surmounts the gate, should be taken to Paris. It was packed in 36 special cases, but never saw the French capital. Instead, it was returned by Marshal Blücher in the very same cases and restored to its place on the gate.

Looking east from the Brandenburg Gate, one sees a fine broad thoroughfare, lined on both sides of the middle section with lime-trees and along either side of which are various ministries and foreign embassies, and a number of former royal palaces (now museums), and the state opera house, which face the Prussian state library, the University, the Cenotaph (Ehrenmal) and the Arsenal

All of these are buildings representative of German architectural development during the last three centuries and, as if in the gap at the end of the Linden, but in reality about a kilometer away, stands the modern red-brick Rathaus. Dignity, activity, spaciousness are the characteristics represented in the Linden, as in the other fine, broad avenues which are to be found everywhere in this city.

Parks and Art Museum

In fact, Berlin is a forward, not a backward-looking capital. Modern architecture is represented in some of its business houses and the keynote is order, cleanliness and work. This city represents triumph over many difficulties.

Only centuries of persistent toil could produce anything from the sandy soil of Brandenburg. But today there are parks and gardens which speak much for human patience and resolution. That spaciousness, so evident in its streets and thoroughfares is even more strikingly noticed in the environs, where pine forests stretch for miles and where small lakes and woods abound, with hardly a hill to be seen.

It would, however, be a mistake to imagine that because Berlin accounts itself a modern city, "the New York of Europe" with some of the most up-to-date housing conditions on the continent, that it has not its museums and art treasures. In fact, this city contains some of the finest collections of pictures and in the Pergamon Museum is to be seen one of the most inspiring of Greek altars, brought stone by stone from Asia Minor. And Berlin has also the great advantage that its principal museums are most of them close together on the "Museum Island," in the center of the city.

Among the First in Area

A century ago, Berlin had only 200,000 inhabitants whereas in January, 1937, it had 4,251,000, or about as many as are in Switzerland or half the population of Belgium. The city also covers the vast area of 883.6 square kilometers, which makes it the fifth largest city in the world in area. The rapid increase in the growth of the metropolis during the last century is due particularly to the absorption of a number of small towns and rural districts in the environs. This was carried out on April 27, 1920, when to it were added such towns as Charlottenburg, Zehlendorf and Steglitz.

The National Socialist regime has from the beginning emphasized the importance of art—especially of architecture—in their conception of things and have erected throughout the country many gigantic buildings intended to express their new ideas.

In Berlin, among those already completed are the Olympic Stadium (1936), the Deutschland Hall and the new Air Ministry, while the new Reichsbank is nearing completion. Herr Hitler has also announced a great building scheme for the metropolis. This, according to general reports, will bring tremendious changes in many parts of the city; but the details have not yet been published.

The present 700th anniversary is to be celebrated by a historical exhibition, and a pageant, as well as a special festival play, to be given in the Olympic Stadium.

Berlin's Lord Mayor writes of the German capital's 700th anniversary, tomorrow, in the Magazine Section.

WALKERS
OF HARROGATE
DECORATORS
SPECIALISTS IN PERIOD and MODERN FURNITURE
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN QUILTED CHINTZES, LINENS and FABRICS
32, PARLIAMENT ST. Ph. 4229

HARROGATE, ENGLAND
BUCKLEYS
sell all
DURANCE Branded Merchandise
FURNISHERS and DRAPERS
Parliament Street Tel. 6077

Marshall & Snelgrove
MARSHALLS LTD
Distinctive Fashions and Fashion Accessories
BRANCHES AT
• LEEDS Bond Street and Park Row
• HARROGATE James Street
• SCARBOROUGH St. Nicholas Street
• SHEFFIELD 32, Fargate
• YORK 14, Lendal

For your comfort . . .

. . . these luxurious Venida Tissues. They make the ideal handkerchiefs, they're so soft, absorbent, hygienic—and can be put to many uses. In box of 100 sheets 6d., 200 sheets 1/-, 500 sheets 2/-.

VENIDA
DISPOSABLE TISSUES
At all Chemists and Stores.
Send for sample tissues to:—
VENIDA LTD., 60 Poland St., London, W. 1.

EVERY SMART WOMAN PREFERS A 'KENDALL' UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT

Sold Only by the Actual Makers
KENDALL
86 Branches Throughout the United Kingdom

Berlin's Rise to World City Portrayed in Earlier and Modern Landmarks

German Tourist Office
Contrasts of the Old and New City
Above—Leipzigerstrasse and Leipzigerplatz as They Looked in 1850. Below—Looking Down the Modern Shopping Center on the Leipzigerstrasse

Historia-Photo, Berlin; A. Vandermann
Famous Brandenburg Gate
Left—As It Appeared About 1793. Center—Its Majestic Proportions of Today. Right—With Quadriga Taken Down on the Order of Napoleon I for Removal to Paris, a Plan That Failed

Unter den Linden in Different Eras
Above—As It Looked a Century Ago. Below—Berlin's Finest Thoroughfare in Its Modernized Setting

Liquor Account With 'People' Put $12,252,000,000 'in Red'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The liquor business has cost the nation a total of $16,252,000,000 during the 61 months since it was legalized, and it has returned only about $4,000,000,000 to the people, according to the American Business Men's Research Foundation here. This puts the drink traffic account with the people some $12,252,000,000 "in the red," says the foundation.

The foundation, on the basis of official government figures just made public, finds the liquor business account for the period from April, 1933, to July, 1937, including the eight months when beer only was legal, as follows:

Debit

Direct cost of liquor, legal and illegal, $11,752,000,000.

Cost of 40,000 fatal highway mishaps caused by liquor, $2,000,000,000.

Indirect costs in industrial mishaps, reduced labor efficiency, crime, destitution and disorder, $2,500,000,000.

Total, $16,252,000,000.

Credit

Paid back in revenue and taxes, $3,000,000,000.

Paid in wages and returns to producer of material and in transportation costs, $1,000,000,000.

Total, $4,000,000,000.

Balance, $12,252,000,000 (red).

Breaking down its analysis, the foundation says: "Allowing the liquor traffic every possible credit for financial returns, it has paid back in federal taxes during the past 51 months approximately 16 2-3 cents out of every dollar it has taken out of the people's pockets. At the most generous estimate state and local governments have received altogether more than $1,050,000,000, which amounts to an average of about 3 cents additional. In other words, the people of the United States are pouring into the brewers and distillers' strong boxes four times as much as the latter are paying back to the state in taxes, monopoly profits and license subsidies for legal protection of the business."

California Cities Pay Lump Sums To Save Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Two cities, subscribers to Boulder Dam power, have made lump-sum payments to save interest money on their share of the generating equipment which when completely installed may cost $38,000,000.

Glendale has paid $500,000, and Pasadena has paid $400,000 to the Federal Government. Benjamin F. De Lanty, general manager of the Pasadena light and power department, estimated that his lump sum payment saved $88,000 on the 10-year amortization program.

These two cities, if they increase their consumption of Boulder power, may have to pay additional sums to cover installation of more machinery.

The amounts these two cities must pay the City of Los Angeles for building the $22,799,000 transmission line 266 miles from Boulder Dam have not been determined as yet, but to stave off interest burden, Glendale last December paid $1,000,000 and last June $600,000 in lump sums while last November Pasadena paid $300,000 in a lump sum.

Poets Ponder New Outlets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Poets may seem as shy as primroses by the river's brink, but evidently nothing daunts them. Even in New York city in August they are ready to go to meetings, listen to speeches, discuss the difference between a sonnet and a lyric, and tell one another what the nation should do to recognize the arts.

Thus may be explained why the second Congress of American Poets, which last year had 122 sessions, is again in full swing with meetings every Friday, Saturday and Sunday at the Barbizon Plaza. The congress began in June and will continue until the middle of October. Poets from other countries and from the far corners of the United States drop in at meetings to hear a speech or join in the conversation; to consider and list the new sources of poetic subjects created by new discoveries, new inventions, new philosophic concepts and changes in daily living; and to find ways and means to promote closer co-operation between poetry, on the one hand, and education, the arts, speech science, opera, the theater, the motion picture, radio, science, and advertising, on the other.

No one pays any dues or any registration fee at the congress. It is all as free as air. There are no elected officers either. But there are lots of aims, such as the selection of forms and models for poems adapted for individual and group recitation and interpretation, and the definition of rules for verse-speaking examinations.

The poets would like to see radio announcers preface the statement that a poem is to be read with the exact definition of the poem. They want to find new and undeveloped opportunities for popularizing and utilizing poetry.

And then there is the attitude of the Federal Government, which was the topic last week-end. How can the proposed department of Federal arts benefit poetry—and what can be done with scholarships in music and poetry to broaden American culture?—these are among the problems considered.

It is all very informal and the conversations may seem to go far afield, but that is only because the poets believe that theirs is a fundamental art which may have a part in bringing world peace, in stabilizing the economy and in chronicling contemporary history. They want to stimulate the use of poetry in newspapers, almanacs and diaries, and bring it into the field of advertising, and thereby into commerce, business and industry.

Swiss Ban on Communism Sign of Holding Middle Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Opinion abroad has been generally surprised to hear that several Swiss cantons have made communism illegal by plebiscite—Geneva being, after Neuchâtel, the last to have taken such a step—and that the movement is spreading, Vaud preparing to follow suit.

Those who consider communism an ally of Democracy against fascism must be most surprised. The fact is that fascism, in its Italian or German form, has not the shadow of a chance in Switzerland. A dictatorship would not be possible in a country with four national languages, in a confederacy grouping 24 republics. Why then does Switzerland turn against communism?

The new law does not mention communism by name. It merely declares illegal all organizations whose aim is the overthrow of the constitution and are dangerous to the security of the state. Communists have felt that they were threatened by such a text, and not without reason.

Applies to Communism

The official program of the Communist Internationale (Bureau d'édition, Paris 1935, and Moscow 1936) reads thus: "The dictatorship of the Proletariat in the whole world is the preliminary and necessary condition for the transformation of the capitalist economy into a Socialist one. . . . The new proletarian republics . . . will finally constitute the Soviet Union of the world. . . . The conquest of power will not be a peaceful one."

The Swiss Socialists have fought the new law. The law has been adopted, however, by a plurality of 30 to 40 per cent.

This adoption is due to the feeling in French Switzerland that any political party which takes orders outside the country is a public danger. The Socialist party has placed communists on its list of candidates for election to the local Geneva Parliament because the communists could not by themselves obtain an electoral quorum. This has been resented by the people as an unacceptable camouflage.

Lastly, the Blum experiment and the popular front, as it has been practised in France and Spain, has been highly unpopular in this country. Recent attempts at the formation of a popular front in Switzerland itself have completely failed, and the Swiss center (called here radical), far from following the French example, is remaining closely allied to the other national parties.

Swiss Keep Middle Ground

These decisions are of far-reaching importance. Switzerland is as far from fascism as from the popular front. It remains, by the will of the people, faithful to the democratic formula. It also remains thus faithful to her neutrality. In a world which merges more and more national oppositions into "ideological" quarrels, Switzerland was found, if it adopted one of these ideologies, to abandon at the same time its neutrality.

The Swiss position is highly strategical. If this country sided with the fascist group of powers, France could be threatened from the Alps and the Jura mountains, right behind the Maginot line; German armies might appear on the shores of the Mediterranean, the British imperial highway. If, on the contrary, Switzerland adhered to the "popular front," it would become the artery of the Franco-Soviet pact through Central Europe, and would break the Rome-Berlin axis.

Nothing of this kind will happen. Switzerland remains democratic. It proves that there is another solution apart from either the fascist or the communist one. And its neutrality between ideologies makes war more difficult, hazardous and unlikely. Switzerland still stands as a strong bulwark of peace.

Porcelain Makers Told to Modernize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING — Modern department stores may help save the porcelain industry of Chingtechen, ancient manufacturing center for fine china and other porcelain products in north Kiangsi province. The origin of practically all fine porcelains for many centuries, the district has been faced with ruin due to the dwindling market for its wares. The city's chamber of commerce recently made application to the National Government for financial aid. In reply the Ministry of Industries suggested that the manufacturers display their goods in modern department stores instead of allowing only porcelain dealers to handle their wares.

The ministry also instructed the manufacturers to co-operate with the porcelain research department of the Academia Sinica and the national industrial laboratory of the Ministry of Industries.

52 Silk Mills Resume After Nine-Day Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Fifty-two plants closed by the silk strike that started nine days ago resumed operations today in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, it was announced at the headquarters of the Textile Organizing Committee, C. I. O. affiliate, today. Resumption of operations in these plants put 2000 strikers back to work with wage rises, a 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime and union recognition.

N. Y. Union Agent Gets Prison Term

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Arthur Herbert, named by Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey as head of the poultry racket in this city, was sentenced today to from four to 10 years in Sing Sing prison by State Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand A. Pecora.

Herbert, business agent of the Chicken Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union, local 167, pleaded guilty to eight counts of an indictment charging embezzlement of $25,000 union funds. David Diamonstone, president, and Harry Frankel, secretary-treasurer of the union, also pleaded guilty.

In passing sentence on Herbert, Justice Pecora warned that if state witnesses were threatened or intimidated he would recommend to the state department of correction that Herbert be made to serve the maximum term.

British Temperance Body Plans New Headquarters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new and more aggressive drive against the drink traffic is to be launched by the United Kingdom Alliance in conjunction with this temperance organization's acquisition of new headquarters.

The site for the proposed building has already been bought in Westminster, near Caxton Hall.

Mexican State Begins Scheme Of Early Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex., Aug. 17—Although there are a number of privately endowed kindergartens and primary schools for small children in Monterrey, this city and the State of Nuevo Leon have had no state kindergartens. With the opening of a kindergarten on Sept. 1, the State will begin a campaign to spread early education of children.

The kindergarten will be under the control of the State, and will serve as a combination school and playground, being of especial use to working mothers who have heretofore left small children in the care of relatives or neighbors.

This is one of the new branches of education to be stressed in Mexico, the State feeling that cleanliness, unity of action, group feeling, and other desirable traits may well be inculcated at an even earlier age than the primary school years.

Forests Rebuilt On Waste Acreage Of Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 17—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is engaged in a program of reforestation designed to bring back a semblance of its original appearance. Once covered with trees, the state, by unwise logging operations and destructive fires, has let its woodlands become reduced to about 13,000,000 acres, or approximately 48 per cent of its surface classed as forest. Through policies calling for acquisition and administration by the Department of Forests and Waters, about one-eighth of the present areas, comprising about 1,749,439 acres, are publicly owned and are administered for watershed protection, lumber production and recreational use.

Pennsylvania was a great lumber producing state from 1860 to 1870, and production continued to rise until the turn of the century. But now less than 3000 acres remain of the timbered lands that stood when settlers first began building homesteads.

The period of expansion and exploitation, based on the notions that the forests were unlimited, has brought to attention the need for systematic reclamation of land through practical management, designed to re-establish vegetation.

The State has been resorting to education, advertisement, plantation demonstrations and supplying nursery stock to private landowners. At the same time, owners have been taught to realize that the planting of forest trees on land not otherwise used for farming is wise economic procedure.

In the past 20 years, some 130,000,000 trees or enough to plant about 100,000 acres, have been given out. Each succeeding year more landowners are becoming acquainted with the benefits of reforestation and new plantations are being set. Last year about 7,000,000 trees were distributed.

Moreover, reforestation work is going on constantly on state-owned lands. The program has increased about 30 per cent within the last two years, and plans promise a further increase of 10 per cent in 1938. Certain plantations on state land are more than 25 years old.

The chief species of trees used are red and white pine; pitch pine, Norway spruce, larch and black locust. The evergreens, or conifers, thus far exceed the hardwood varieties planted.

Aviation Students In Mexico Co-operate For Flying Lessons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex.—Student enthusiasts of aviation having tried to secure governmental or private subsidies for a school of flying for some time to no avail, have formed a unique co-operative here, and have applied for a government charter as such. They propose to group themselves as a consumers' co-operative of aviation instruction.

The members have already collected enough funds to purchase one plane, and they wish to get another and also the services of a competent teacher and a mechanic.

Monterrey has an excellent landing field at the military city, and will shortly receive regular air and passenger service between here and San Antonio and Monterrey and Mexico City, from the Braniff Airways. At the same time, a local service to connect the city with Torreon, Durango, Chihuahua and Tampico will be installed.

As soon as these commercial companies have established their weather bureau, landing signals and other paraphernalia on the military city landing fields, the students' co-operative feels that it should have a chance to learn piloting first-hand.

EXCHANGE CAR
KIRBYS
The Daimler Lanchester Distributors
94-96 RENSHAW ST. 100 CAR SHOWROOMS

The 'COMFY-FIT' KNICKER
perfect for sports wear

IN 3 SIZES
Small, Average and Outsize
Made from heavy quality delustred Locknit—slimly tailored with a perfectly flat front so fit smoothly under the thinnest gown. Note the new long gusset that allows a good stride, takes away all strain from the fork of the knicker and does not ride up the leg. All popular colours. PRICE 4/11
Outsize 6/11
Scholfields
THE HEADROW, LEEDS 1 ENGLAND

A DAINTY PACKAGE
handy for the handbag

CELLOPHANE WRAPPED FOR YOUR PROTECTION
A packet of Carsons Pastilles slips conveniently into the pocket or handbag and, thanks to the dainty protective cellophane wrapper, the delicious contents have all the freshness of just-picked fruit. Enjoy Carsons Pastilles daily. 6-oz. packets 6d. Sold by most confectioners. If not in stock, they will gladly obtain.
CARSONS PASTILLES
CARSONS LTD-LONDON-GLASGOW-BRISTOL

Emblem Assorted Biscuits
Eighteen varieties, each one delightful. Order some today and notice how quickly they disappear.
MADE ONLY BY
CARR'S OF CARLISLE

ON SALE IN ALL THE LEADING STORES IN THE U. S. A.
Agents: Spitz, Armenia & Co., Inc., 136 West 31st Street, New York: Ono (Canada) Ltd., 428 St. Peter Street, Montreal

Technology and Home Building

(Continued from Page 1)

velopments in metallurgy are also discussed.

Describing housing as one of the slowest of modern arts, the committee believes that the time is now propitious for revolutionary changes in methods of fabrication. At the present time, the demand for housing is rapidly increasing, it points out. Conditions are much more favorable to investment in residential property than they have been for many years.

Problems Still Remain

Though shop fabrication of houses is already a technical possibility, various uncertainties are found to surround the growth of the new industry. As listed by the committee, they include:

1. Extent to which shop inspection of electrical, plumbing and structural fixtures may be accepted in lieu of the job site inspection required under present codes.

2. Extent to which the co-operation of local building workers may be secured in the installation of factory-built panels, electrical, plumbing, heating and ventilating fixtures.

3. Extent to which local dealers and contractors may be willing to market and erect such houses.

4. Extent to which the public may be willing to sacrifice present styles of exterior form and ornamentation in the houses for increased comfort of interiors, less expense and greater flexibility, in subsequent additions or other changes.

5. Ability and willingness of manufacturers and dealers to finance the ownership of such houses until their acceptance becomes more widespread than it is at present.

Future of Trailer

Extravagant claims for the future of the trailer as an American home are discounted. Taking notice of predictions that within 30 years half of the homes of the country will be mobile, the report takes the view that this mode of living may be increasingly used by migratory workers and by families during vacation periods, but adds that "for sustained use as a means of permanent domestic shelter, a 6-by 18-foot trailer having about the floor space of a single small room of a fixed dwelling, without adequate provision for utilities such as sewage disposal, and water supply for bathing and laundry purposes, does not appear likely as a permanent, normal mode of living for typical American families in any large number."

Nor does the committee put much stock in a return of the apartment house boom. "During the depression years," it says, "such residential construction as took place was predominantly one- and two-family dwellings. Improved transportation by subways, express highways, extensive vehicular tunnels and bridges, together with the readily available mechanical devices for heating and for housekeeping may somewhat offset the trend toward apartment-house living, which would normally be expected with returning urbanization."

Aid for Metal Industry

In time prefabricated houses may furnish an important new outlet for the metal industry, it is suggested. "In general," the report says, "the most satisfactory house that can be prefabricated in a price range which can interest the average American would be a dwelling with a steel frame covered on the exterior with some type of asbestos cement board and on the inside with some type of pressed board. There would be wooden floors and a flat roof.

"It is only within the past year that the price of such a dwelling, erected, has come within the price range of the conventional wood construction. The selling points for these new houses cannot yet be on the basis of great saving in money, though there is some reason to believe that they will be better than cheap frame houses."

The metal industry is warned, however, not to expect a great demand from this source in the immediate future. "After all," it is reminded, "the appearance of the new type of house is different from that to which we are accustomed and it will take a very careful campaign of genteel salesmanship to make the prefabricated type of house popular with the American public."

Other Construction Views

Observations contained in the report on other major types of construction may be summed up as follows:

Large buildings—A tendency away from very tall structures and toward the development of unified commercial districts and single structures covering several city blocks such as Rockefeller Center in New York and the Merchandise Mart in Chicago. Improvements in restrictions upon various land uses height and mass of buildings with a tendency toward stabilized land values. Wider use of prefabricated materials.

Foundations — Great advances made in last 10 years, with advances in soil mechanics. Notable progress also made in caisson design and construction. Developments have greatly enlarged conditions under which many works and structures may be technically and economically feasible.

Bridges — Phenomenal advances due to development of new alloys and lightweight materials, refinements in design arising from better understanding of the theory of structures aided by experimental work, and improvements in fabrication and construction methods and equipment. Speed of construction has increased a hundredfold. Great suspension bridges, such as the 3500-foot span of the George Washington Bridge and the 4200-foot span of the Golden Gate Bridge made possible, with pronounced influence on economic life of communities they serve.

Tunnels and Subways—Amazing advances, due primarily to development of equipment and materials. Compressed air, shield, and mechanical mucking machines are major developments. Possible at lower cost and under much wider range of conditions.

Dams—Advances in designs, preparatory stages and ultimate construction, all centering around expanded use of the machine. Impracticable to have constructed Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee, or Fort Peck dam without aid of modern machinery. Boulder Dam and the Great Pyramid have practically identical volumes. According to historians, 100,000 men labored 20 years in construction of the Pyramid, while 1200 men built Boulder Dam in less than two years.

Water Supply—Trend toward public ownership of waterworks has continued at an accelerated rate until today cost of water for household use of average small family does not vary greatly from cost of morning and evening newspapers or daily streetcar ride for head of family. Political control of waterworks personnel often disastrous. Water should be developed and sold in larger volume as one of least expensive contributions to higher living standards.

Sewage—Continuing increase in urban populations and development of sink garbage grinders adding to problem. Proper federal agencies should co-operate with similar agencies of industry and the states and their political subdivisions to define scope of pollution problem and formulate definite plan equitably apportioned.

Airports and Airways—Further technical improvements in airport construction and wide provision of such facilities a continual requirement.

Highways—Technical advances in materials field have enabled engineers to use available materials with increasing confidence, build more durable surfaces, and provide a higher quality of surface. Less manpower used per unit of work performed with steady reduction of unit cost to public. Offset by additional amount of work required.

The metallurgy section of the report was written by O. C. Furnas, associate professor of Chemical Engineering at Yale University. The chapter of construction is the work of a group of experts in the field.

Rewrites Madame Butterfly

Viscount Hidemaro Konoye

The Japanese Conductor (Pictured With Boschot, Russian 'Collist) Who Has Revised Puccini's Opera From His Country's Viewpoint. He Is a Brother of Japan's Premier

Franco Advance Threatens Key Port in North

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Insurgent northern war machine drove through crumbling Government resistance and swept past Reinosa today toward Santander, about 40 miles beyond.

If Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco captures Santander, northwest of Reinosa and the Government's last port on the Bay of Biscay, he will have completed his campaign in northwest Spain.

Insurgent forces then would dominate such ports as Bilbao, Iran, San Sebastian and Santander. They would hold the Province of Santander eastward through the Basque provinces. Their naval patrol would blockade the remaining Government-held coast, and their powerful northern army would be free to turn to other war zones.

Franco's aviation and artillery duplicated today their methods in battering Bilbao's "iron ring" defenses, combining in a fierce day-long bombardment of the Government's concrete Santander defenses.

Military witnesses said the rain of projectiles from Franco's massed squadrons of bombing planes alone was one of the heaviest of the civil war. Thousands of tons of explosives, they said, screeched into the Government lines from the air.

Heavy artillery kept pace with the drive of three converging infantry columns and virtually matched the fury of the air attacks.

Capture of Reinosa, an important manufacturing center before the civil war, was the most significant since the northern drive picked up momentum Saturday after a lapse during the height of the summer heat.

Government soldiers pumped heavy machine gun and rifle fire into the advancing Insurgents, but had to abandon their fierce house-to-house defense of the town and flee.

Clashes also were reported in Government dispatches at Granada and Toledo, where Italian and German soldiers were said to have fought Insurgent civilians.

N. Y. Woman Named To Security Board

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated Mary W. Dewson of New York today to be a member of the Social Security Board.

Miss Dewson was named to the post now held by Vincent M. Miles, whose term has expired. She is a former director of the women's division of the Democratic National Committee and is now chairman of that division's general advisory committee. She also has been vice-chairman of the national committee since 1928.

A native of Quincy, Mass., Miss Dewson has been an industrial economist in the Labor Department since 1933.

She was a member of the President's Committee on Economic Security, a member of the consumers' advisory board of the National Recovery Administration, and is now chairman of the labor standards committee of the National Consumers League.

40-Hour Week Success

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 17 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley said here today that after two years of operation he had no cause to regret the 40-hour week which he approved for postal employees. He was principal speaker at a convention of Carolina's postmasters.

Dewey Says He Will Prove Tammany-Crime 'Alliance'

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey, special rackets prosecutor, intends to "prove" during the present mayoralty contest his campaign charge of an "alliance of long standing between crime and certain elements of Tammany Hall," a spokesman said today.

Mr. Dewey is Republican-Fusion-Labor candidate for district attorney of New York County on the ticket headed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Mr. Dewey's charge that certain elements of Tammany are linked with the underworld was made Aug. 15 in his statement accepting the Republican designation.

He is now technically a special assistant to District Attorney William C. Dodge, a Tammany protégé. He was appointed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. Mr. Dewey's only opponent for the office of district attorney is Harold W. Hastings, for 16 years chief assistant in the district attorney's office. Mr. Dodge is not a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Hastings said of Mr. Dewey's accusation, "I know of no such alliance."

Christopher D. Sullivan, Tammany leader, today struck at a pro-New Deal revolt within the wigwam by naming five new district leaders and a number of lesser lieutenants in districts where regular leaders are pushing the cause of the pro-New Deal Democratic mayoralty candidate, Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

The Tammany candidate, on an anti-New Deal platform, is United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, who has entered the Republican primaries against Mayor LaGuardia.

Japanese to Lead U. S. Orchestra

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Viscount Hidemaro Konoye, who resigned from Japan's House of Peers to follow his music, arrived Aug. 15 show Americans how a Japanese would conduct their symphony orchestras.

The scion of one of Japan's most eminent families will conduct the Los Angeles Symphony in Hollywood Bowl Aug. 19.

Brother of Japan's new liberal premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the Viscount will make guest appearances in Europe, and return in January for a series of concerts with America's leading symphonies.

He displayed interest in his re-written version of Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," revised for moving pictures, on which he will consult with producers (Paramount) in Hollywood.

Besides providing the opera with a happy ending, Viscount Konoye has transferred half the locale from Japan to America and Europe, has made Lieutenant Pinkerton an orchestra conductor instead of a naval officer, has removed some of Puccini's "blunders" to properly depict Japan, and has added native melodies to the score.

He will conduct the Philadelphia Orchestra Jan. 14, 15 and 18; the National Symphony Orchestra at Washington, D. C., Jan. 23; the Boston Symphony at Providence, R. I., Jan. 25; the Boston Symphony at Boston, Jan. 28 and 29; and Les Concerts Symphoniques at Montreal, Canada, Feb. 4.

Walker Gets Job As Counsel To Transit Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—James J. Walker, former Tammany mayor of New York, is today back in the public service here for the first time since 1932, when he resigned the mayoralty under fire following the unearthings by the Samuel Seabury investigation that rocked the wigwam. Mr. Walker now joins the Transit Commission as assistant counsel at a salary of $12,000 a year, in which post he will undertake the co-ordination of the commission's grade-crossing elimination work, an announcement by the body says.

Mr. Walker, it will be recalled, quit unexpectedly as mayor of New York city during hearings in Albany Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Governor of New York state, on charges of incompetency brought against him as head of the city government. Soon afterwards he left the United States for Europe, where he remained until Sept. 30, 1935. It was then that he returned home, saying he was out of politics.

Change Takes Place

A great change appeared to have come over him in the interim, however, all the rancor caused by one of the most contentious episodes in the history of reform here having apparently been put away by him. Meanwhile, too, many changes had occurred elsewhere. Mr. Roosevelt had become president of the United States, and, to the surprise of many old observers of the political scene, it was not long before the mayor of yesteryear who had regarded Mr. Roosevelt as his political enemy, was found standing firmly for the New Deal and its author.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Walker did not meet face to face from the day they parted in Albany with the mayor's resignation in the governor's hands, until July 19 last. The occasion was in Washington, when Mr. Walker called on the President in connection with a plan for the proposed Hudson river bridge between Weehawken, N. J., and Manhattan.

Political Implications Clouded

Just what Mr. Walker's appointment to the legal staff of the Transit Commission means politically is not yet clear. He is a practicing lawyer in New York City today and is apparently doing well, and irrespective of all the water that has gone under the bridge since the Seabury investigation began, he is not without strong backing in high quarters. Both Mr. Walker and these friends appear content for him to play a minor role in public affairs, at least for a time.

In other quarters it was said that the appointment to the Transit Commission legal staff would give him the opportunity to fill out a period of public employment that must be served before he becomes eligible to a pension. This, however, was denied by Leon O. Godley, a member of the commission, who said that "as far as the commission knows," Mr. Walker's job will have no effect on his pension.

House Eases Way to Adjourn Under Suspension of Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—The steady forward march of legislation through Congress today led Congressmen to hope they might be out of Washington by the week-end.

The House adopted the usual pre-adjournment resolution to suspend various rules, a step never taken except a very few days before breaking up. It permits immediate action on rules for giving various bills House right-of-way, allows Speaker Bankhead to recess the House at any time, and permits daily consideration of bills under suspension of rules. Such bills require a two-thirds majority for passage.

But the wages and hours bill, mired in the House Rules Committee, is not directly affected by these pre-adjournment steps. Representative John J. O'Connor (D) of New York, chairman of the House Rules Committee, said that the four Republicans on the committee, as well as an insurgent Democratic group, were really responsible for blocking the measure, and "if there was a House vote on the bill not more than 75 votes would be cast against it."

The House buckled down to the $78,000,000 third deficiency appropriation bill, it passed the tax loophole closing bill yesterday, 173 to 0, after two hours of general debate which only rarely touched the complex intricacies of the 47-page measure, and leaders hoped to drive through the new bill in the same fast time.

The Senate took up the Black Supreme Court confirmation and continued debate on the McCarran bill to put air mail under the I. C. C. Both chambers met an hour early. They were prepared to go into night sessions if necessary.

The remaining big bills, and their status, follow:

How Big Bills Stand

1. Tax Loophole Closing Bill—passed House yesterday before Senate finance committee.

2. Wages and Hours Bill—passed Senate, stalled in House rules committee; Democratic caucus called to dislodge it but appears to be due for postponement.

3. Housing Bill—passed Senate; scheduled for House consideration and probably passage tomorrow.

4. Sugar Marketing Bill—Passed both chambers, now in conference preliminary to submission to President.

5. Lower Court Procedure Bill—Waiting presidential signature; may evoke Roosevelt statement on Supreme Court.

6. Deficiency Appropriation Bill—Before House with passage expected by nightfall.

7. Black Confirmation—Favorable action expected shortly.

In the House, the only cloud on the adjournment horizon was a caucus among Democrats designed to force action on the wages and hours bill, which is hung up in the Rules Committee.

Seek to Change Committee

Eighty-eight Democrats had signed the petition for a party caucus, or 36 more than is necessary to call one, and Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Majority Conference, announced he would call the meeting on Thursday. There is slight chance that the caucus will have much effect on the Rules Committee, however, which is divided nine to five against the measure.

On the other hand, friends of the measure believe the evidence of yesterday may aid the bill next session, while there is also an undercover movement to change the membership of the Rules Committee, which is filled with anti-New Dealers of both parties.

The House sent the sugar quota bill to conference yesterday to iron out differences before transmittal to the White House, where a veto may be forthcoming. The sugar lobby would like to have the veto early, if one is forthcoming, in order if possible to over-ride it.

Another New Deal experiment was quietly knifed when the House Appropriations Committee refused to allow $20,000,000 for the program to aid farm tenants. Congress had approved the Roosevelt program which was to start this fall in turning tenant farmers into landowners. The committee, however, postponed the matter till next year, explaining that there was "no emergency."

Avoids Night Session

The House will be asked to reverse the action of its Appropriation Committee when the third deficiency bill comes before it.

The House avoided a night session by sitting till after 7 p. m. and resuming today at 11. Dozens of small bills were passed in intervals of considering the big ones. Others were dropped or postponed. The House Interstate Commerce Committee postponed three—the McCarran bill limiting freight trains to 70 cars; a measure allowing the I. C. C. to require rail carriers to establish joint and through rates; and a third, calling on the Federal Trade Commission to investigate alleged anti-public ownership propaganda by utilities.

Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

taxed separately, allowing a deduction of $1000 apiece. Bill would eliminate this exemption, thus ending trusts organized so that none of them produces over $1000 as a method of avoiding all tax.

Committee finds 612 such companies in Bahamas, New Foundland, Panama, and Prince Edward Island alone. The company is beyond jurisdiction of the United States but the American shareholder is not, so the bill taxes his pro-rata share of the company's income whether actually distributed to him or not. American shareholders and officials of such companies are required to file pertinent data, and the State Department is discussing with foreign countries the exchange of tax information.

8. Non-resident aliens.

Previous laws taxed such incomes at a rate comparable with that for citizens, up to incomes of $21,800 a year. The bill extends the equivalent taxation above that level.

From these new provisions, Mr. Doughton estimated that an additional $100,000,000 a year would reach the Treasury. Minority members estimated between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000.

Foes Seek to Block Black

(Continued from Page 1)

handed justice?" asked Senator Burke. He argued that the Lobby Committee's seizure of telegrams in the case which culminated in the suit brought by William Randolph Hearst showed a disregard of civil rights.

Senator Burke said an "informant" had told him Senator Black moved alone as chairman of the committee in demanding the telegrams from the Federal Communications Commission. Senators Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, and Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, who were members of the Lobby Committee, denied this.

"The informant is entirely mistaken," said Senator Minton slowly. "The Senator's facts are all wrong."

"I am of the same opinion still," said Senator Burke, "and I think I know whereof I speak." Senator Schwellenbach rose to affirm that Senator Burke was wrong.

Senators Wallace H. White (R) of Maine and H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, demanded why the commission had turned over the telegrams.

"It is inconceivable to me that it acted on its own volition," said Senator White.

"Will the Senator from Nebraska give us the name of his informant—or at least tell us if it was not Elisha Hanson?" demanded Senator Minton.

"Are you attempting to apply to me on the floor of the Senate the methods of the Lobby Committee?" cried Senator Burke.

"Your informant was Elisha Hanson, who was attorney for the Hearst papers, and who gave documents to other senators yesterday," repeated Senator Minton.

Senator Burke said he would divulge his informant's name if Senator Black would appear before a committee.

Senator Burke read in full the opinion of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia in the seized telegram case. Senator Schwellenbach charged the court had "deviated from its path to enter a political decision."

The opinion attacked seizure of the telegrams but refused to grant the injunction against the committee sought by Mr. Hearst.

"I think that a decent respect for the court carefully preserved through the years and not slipped on as a cloak in an emergency should be a prerequisite of appointment," declared Mr. Burke. He charged Senator Black had sneered at justices with whom he disagreed.

Formal Debate Starts

The Senate started formal debate on Senator Hugo J. Black's nomination to the Supreme Court today under circumstances as ironical as any which have recently attended discussion of a high court appointee.

By singling out a member of the Senate, and a Southerner at that, Mr. Roosevelt appeared to have spiked the guns of majority opposition, making Senator Black's confirmation certain.

At the same time, there could be no doubt that the selection of Senator Black was a challenging gesture by Mr. Roosevelt, as well as a shrewd political move against the very conservative elements in the Senate who had beaten him on the Supreme Court issue.

Senator Black epitomizes the viewpoint which would have caused maximum opposition if he were not "right" geographically, politically, and above all, senatorially.

Mr. Roosevelt picked out the outstanding southern liberal in the Senate and the man who best represents the cleavage between New Dealism and the old line Southern Democracy.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt knew what he was doing. It was more than merely rubbing salt in the wounds of the Supreme Court battle. It was notice that the New Deal battle is not over. The battle may not break out again on the issue of Supreme Court enlargement, but it is likely to occur on such matters as the wages and hours bill (sponsored by Senator Black), on crop control, and similar matters which have deep importance to the South.

This is the second time since Mr. Roosevelt lost his Supreme Court fight that signs of a future engagement have been evidenced from the White House.

Money Well Distributed

The first was over the demand of the cotton senators for federal price pegging loans when the bumper crop threatened disastrous declines. At the White House, President Roosevelt quietly pointed out that the Supreme Court, to which southern senators rallied in defiance of him, had killed the AAA crop control, 6 to 3.

Congress is now pledged to consider crop control legislation next session, and when and if the ultimate decision of its constitutionality arises, Senator Black is apt to be on the court to replace at least one of the votes given against the original measure.

The irony of the present fight is not all on one side. Mr. Roosevelt may be getting grim enjoyment out of the hole in which he has placed some conservative Democrats, but on the other hand, the technical arguments over Senator Black's eligibility may cause a little quiet smiling from opponents.

The argument is that passage of the Retirement Act increased the emoluments of the Supreme Court office, and hence disqualified any sitting member of Congress. The Constitution forbids a member to take an office created in his term, or one whose emoluments have been increased.

Black opponents are urging this argument against the Alabama Senator now, despite the opinion of the Attorney General that the Retirement Act does not come within the scope of this constitutional provision.

$78,502,000 in Deficiency Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee recommended a $78,502,000 deficiency fund today after cutting $42,899,520 from budget estimates for the final major supply measure of this Congress session.

Almost half of the sum saved was sought for the Administration's farm-tenancy program. That item, which was eliminated, was $20,000,000.

One of the largest items recommended was $23,000,000 to start a three-year public building program—post office and other federal buildings outside the District of Columbia—which the committee said would cost $70,000,000.

To carry out this work, the committee recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to enter into contracts totaling $47,000,000, in addition to a direct appropriation of $23,000,000.

A $33,000,000 item was recommended to pay Federal Land Banks and the Farm Mortgage Corporation for reduction of farm mortgage interest rates which Congress approved over President Roosevelt's veto. This amount was $7,050,000 less than the budget estimate, the committee explaining that it hoped the "greatly improved condition in agriculture" would tend to curtail new loans and increase repayment of old ones.

The committee eliminated a $10,000,000 appropriation asked for the new Maritime Commission "for budgetary reasons," but recommended authorization for the commission to make contracts totaling $150,000,000 in furtherance of its proposed $256,440,000 replacement program providing for 95 new vessels.

The committee slashed $882,000 from $1,815,000 additional sought by the National Labor Relations Board to handle an increase in its work.

A $10,107,085 item was recommended to pay for the Grand Central Station post office and office building in New York.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

FRANCE

PARIS

Louis Sherry
6 ROND POINT DES CHAMPS ELYSEES
LIGHT LUNCHES-TEAS
ICE CREAM SODAS

THE GRILLON
Grill-room
Cultured surroundings
Refined cooking
6 RUE BOISSY D'ANGLAS
NEAR PLACE DE LA CONCORDE

The Smart Set Goes to RUMPELMAYER
Teas and Luncheons—Cater for Weddings and Soirées, etc.
9, FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE

IXE
TEAS AND LUNCHES
Cakes · Confectionery
OPERA: 6 rue Halévy Tel. Opéra 12-20
MADELEINE: 24 rue Royale Tel. Opéra 19-63
Special Lunch at fixed price: Frs. 15.- Beverage included.

PARIS, FRANCE
Hélène
Specialty of American and Viennese pastry
Light lunches—Different salads
TEA ROOM
6, rue du 29 Juillet—(métro Tuileries)

PENY
3 and 15 Place de la Madeleine
LUNCH FOR FRS. 12.- TEAS
SODA FOUNTAIN
American Layer Cakes a Specialty
Telephone: Anjou 06-75

園樂江申
CHINESE RESTAURANT
"ELYSEES-SHANG-HAI"
5, RUE DU COLISÉE
LUNCHES, DINNERS

PARIS (Vicinity)
FONTAINEBLEAU (Near Paris)
Hotel de L'AIGLE NOIR
Opposite famous Château
Renowned cooking
Fixed prices: Frs. 20 and Frs. 22.

ROUEN (Normandy)
SEAFOOD DUFOUR
NO FUSS but good food

ENGLAND

LONDON

ODDENINO'S
The Centre of the World
Hotel Restaurant and Brasserie
Finest Cuisine in Europe
Cabaret and Dancing in Restaurant
No dress regulations
PICCADILLY CIRCUS LONDON, W. 1.
Telephone Regent 4000

MAJESTIC
Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Dainty Afternoon Teas with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitution whatsoever used. Open daily (including Sundays) 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
143 Kensington High St. Western 6578

THISTLE TEA ROOMS
33 HAYMARKET LUNCHEONS TEAS HIGH TEAS
3 TOTHILL ST VICTORIA ST LUNCHEONS TEAS

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality food at modern prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, Regent St., Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington
Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

THE BUTTERY HATCH
LONDON
Light Lunches Teas, etc.
Open till 6:30
46 Broadway Westminster, S.W.1.
SWEDISH

THE HALF MOON
2 Curzon St., Mayfair London, W. 1
3-Course Lunch 1/9
Dinner to Order 2/6

Temple Tea Rooms
A BIT OF OLD LONDON
Come to Us for
LUNCH OR TEA
and see 17th Century Prince Henry's Room
17 Fleet Street, E. Cnl. (Upstairs)

BANBURY (Oxon)
The Ancestral Home of George Washington
The THATCHED HOUSE
LUNCHEON, TEA and GUEST HOUSE
Situated directly opposite Sulgrave Manor.
Banbury
Host., Lieut.-Col. B. Sandford-Johnson

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
La joie de vivre par la gaîté
Chez Racine
BUFFET DE CORNAVIN

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

For You

For you who know Coward and Cornell ... Lunt and Fontanne, Allerton has been expressly designed. Factors contributing to healthy happiness at Allerton are roof gardens, excellent restaurants, game and lounge rooms, libraries, entertainment facilities, gyms, fast squash courts ...all at no extra cost.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN: Allerton House, Madison Ave. at 38th St.; Allerton House, 143 East 39th St. FOR WOMEN: Allerton House, 57th St. at Lexington Ave. Rates start at $11 weekly, $2 daily.

BURTON F. WHITE, JR., General Manager

Allerton
CLUB RESIDENCES
NEW YORK

"Sweeten it with Domino"
Refined in U.S.A.
Quick icings and fillings
fruits cereals iced drinks
Domino Cane Sugar Confectioners XXXX
Domino Cane Sugar Superfine Powdered

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Purchases in The World Your Oyster"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Nationwide MOVING PACKING SHIPPING in Lift Vans
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
Webster Avenue at 179th Street
Tel. JErome 7-0194, New York City
Correspondence to All Cities
Established 62 Years

P. D. will keep your home free of pesky insects. You'll like its pleasant Cedar Bouquet, too.

Sinclair P. D. is sold by grocery, drug and hardware stores, and by Sinclair dealers

Backed by the resources of America's greatest branch banking system...

BANK of AMERICA
TRAVELERS CHEQUES
Issued by Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, CALIFORNIA

Britain Plans To Use Two Planes To Launch One

Flying boat, holding seaplane on its back, will let go when in air and seaplane will go it alone —May save engine weight in lifting power and provide more room for fuel.

Aviation Comment

Great Britain is about to add her form of catapulting to trans-Atlantic aviation efforts.

With interest focussed on the flights, using catapult, of the German seaplanes Nordmeer and Nordwind, Britain is experimenting with another way of launching heavy aircraft. Imperial Airways has just announced trials soon to begin on the composite Short-Mayo apparatus. This apparatus was designed and constructed for the British Air Ministry and Imperial Airways.

In essence the Short-Mayo apparatus consists of the four-engined "mother" flying boat, Maia, on which is a four-engined float-seaplane Mercury. The two craft, Imperial announced, are first to be tested separately. Then the seaplane will be attached to the top of the wing of the flying boat and the two ships will rise as one craft. At a suitable height and speed, a special mechanism will release the seaplane from the mother craft and it will then proceed in flight as a separate unit.

This method, it will be seen, is one solution of getting a heavily laden long-range craft like a seaplane into the air. The German method, of course, is mechanical propulsion on a steel track from the deck of a converted steamship. The Short-Mayo craft eliminates the "take off" problem for seaplanes and the necessity of over-powered engine power may then be designed for flight alone and the fuel tanks designed with a capacity to take this factor into account.

Both of the British seaplanes in themselves are considerable craft. Mercury, the long-distance seaplane, carries 1000 pounds of mail with a range of approximately 3500 miles at a speed of 160 o 170 miles an hour. This is sufficient, it is said, for a north Atlantic crossing in the face of a continuous head wind of as high as 60 miles an hour.

Launching a seaplane from another is not the only expesiment Imperial has up its sleeve. The company is also investigating the possibilities of refueling while in the air. It has been collaborating with Sir Alan Cobham in researches and experiments considered to be of great promise.

* * *

Air Mail "on the Fly"

A steel arm holding a mail bag swings out from the mail car of a speeding express train, a device on the platform of a station in a sleepy hamlet catches it, releases simultaneously another bag of outgoing local mail which the limited quickly gobbles up. Thus does many a small community lying along a trunk railroad get as fast mail service as the larger cities.

How to apply this idea to the air mail so that hundreds of smaller cities all over the United States whom the larger airlines will never serve may get as fast air-mail service is a problem that has engaged the attention of inventors.

One of the devices that has attracted the interest of the Post Office Department is one invented by Dr. Lytle S. Adams, who heads the Tri-State Aviation Corporation. The corporation, which has just purchased its fourth Bellanca plane, will, beginning Sept. 1, operate a feeder line between Pittsburgh, Penna., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lexington, Ky., demonstrating his device.

Legislation before Congress, passed by the House and now awaiting Senate action, provides for the operation of a pick-up and delivery mail service by Tri-State over several routes for a period of one year. These routes will serve some 100 important industrial centers between Philadelphia and Lexington, Ky., with the hub of the system at Pittsburgh.

The Adams pickup device consists of a triangular rope to which a mail bag is attached. The airplane swoops down on the mail bag like a seagull on a piece of food, intercepts the rope, and departs with the mail bag streaming out behind it. Dr. Adams and his pilots claimed to have shown in thousands of tests the practicability of his device.

Adoption of this air mail device by the Post Office Department may mean that possibly dozens of feeder air-mail routes may become quickly organized all over the country to perform fast off-the-main-line air-mail service to hundreds of smaller cities and communities. As an example of one operation Tri-State recently delivered Pittsburgh newspapers, air mail and express between Pittsburgh and Charleston, W. Va., and intermediate points within a two-hour period. The rail journey between these two points, which passes through a very mountainous district, takes 16 hours.

Wide World
New Navy Patrol Bomber
Over Long Island Sound on a Test Flight

Don Stevens
Glider Pilot, Takes Off From Top of Auto at 60 Miles an Hour at Redondo Beach, California

* * *

Storage of finished airplane sections, instead of assembling them into complete aircraft accounts for the falling behind of world aircraft unit production figures for the first six months of 1937, the Bendix Aviation Export Corporation, airplane accessory manufacturers, reports.

Though there is a feverish race for air rearmament production figures for finished aircraft show only about 25 per cent of the estimate for the year. At the half year mark 277 planes are finished as compared with an estimated 23,598 based on current world production, for the year.

A desire of aircraft building nations to keep their production figures a secret probably accounts for the reason why factory space in many countries of the world is filled with completed wings, fuselages and motors.

The Bendix table of completed aircraft units, compiled under the direction of Howard S. Welch, vice-president and general manager, does not break down civil from military building. According to the Bendix survey, civil aircraft constitute most of the domestic United States output, 1098 civil planes registered to 261 military, whereas in foreign nations military construction has maintained an approximate four-to-one ratio over civil building.

Figures by Bendix on complete units, based on known and estimated appropriations, national requirements, replacement and means and capacity to procure, show the following:

	Available first Jan. 1 six mos	Retired	Production first six mos	Production estimable 1937, 1st six July 1 estimate mos	Available July 1 mos
Cz'slovakia	2829	80	799	730	3689
France	7821	400	3200	820	4308
Germany	4700	450	4154	728	4979
Gt. Britain	5197	300	3229	854	5811
Italy	2858	225	1705	700	4134
Japan	3104	125	2158	370	3858
Poland	3404	80	730	330	3434
Rumania	2251	45	408	40	2246
U. S. S. R.	6400	335	3200	900	8922
Yugoslavia	1280	80	540	50	1230
United States	11671	884	3840	1359	13286

The United States leads in aircraft building as shown by this chart with France, Russia, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia following in that order.

* * *

Flying Brevities

Elimination of extra fare charges aboard its latest type luxury equipment is announced by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., by John B. Walker, vice-president in charge of traffic. The berth charge aboard its sleeper planes still remains in effect.

Revenue passenger miles on TWA also showed a substantial gain of 13 per cent for July over June figures this year, while General Air Express, affiliated express company, reports an increase in June of 11 per cent over last year's figures for the same month.

* * *

Travel by air into the United States showed an increase of 26.2 per cent for the fiscal year 1937 over the previous year and double the average for the five-year period from 1930 to 1934, the United States' Treasury customs figures show. A noteworthy gain of 56.9 per cent was registered in the New York district, probably due to the opening of the Bermuda service, while Florida accounted for 59 per cent of incoming air traffic.

* * *

British airline pilots, chiefly those on the empire routes of Imperial Airways, have formed a trade union called the British Airline Pilots' Association to protect their rates of pay. Though Imperial has offered new contracts to empire pilots, some senior pilots, who are offered $6750 a year, including flying pay, are opposed to the new scale, since under existing contracts some far eastern pilots are estimated to earn $10,000 a year.

* * *

Peter Lazanby, Briarcliff, N. Y., 8 years old, became the youngest passenger in the Bermuda-United States air service, Cunard White Star, agents, report, when he traveled unaccompanied aboard the British plane Cavalier last week.

Mrs. Roosevelt Predicts Dropping of NYA Camps

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday "unofficially" told 120 girls of Camp Jane Addams, maintained for unemployed young women on WPA rolls, that National Youth Administration camps would be discontinued.

"I have no authority to make this statement," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "but it is my conclusion that the present expenditures of these camps does not justify their maintenance. I say this because something can be done for a greater number under some other plan."

Hollywood Sees Its Baby Album

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Grown-up Hollywood is thumbing through its baby album—and having lots of laughs.

The Southern California Film Society, composed of members, business associates and friends of the motion-picture industry here, is sponsoring a series of "American Screen Classics," those priceless records of the birth of the new art, as preserved and distributed nationally by the New York Museum of Modern Art.

Typical of the programs in the Filmarte Theater here was a recent offering including Mary Pickford and Lionel Barrymore in "The New York Hat," produced in 1912 by D. W. Griffith; W. S. Hart in "The Fugitive," produced in 1914 by Thomas H. Ince; Ben Turpin, Chester Conklin, Wallace Beery and the "Bathing Beauties" in "The Clever Dummy," produced by Mack Sennett in 1917; and Theda Bara in "A Fool There Was," produced by William Fox in 1914.

While the select film-capital audience filed into the 500 seats, a piano player revived the atmosphere of early exhibition as he ran over familiar preludes. At the darkening of the theater, warnings of consideration and cleanliness were flashed on the screen by old-time slides. Community singing with slides put the company in a gay mood.

Then a shadow box inflated the silhouettes and greeting of Donald Gledhill, head of the film society, and Anita Loos, who had written the Griffith script and whose latest scenarios for the screen include that for "San Francisco."

There followed the Pickford-Barrymore episodic romance, made tender or dramatic by the piano player, whose versatility matched the changing tempo.

"Wild Bill" Hart also appeared in person in the shadow-box, and his ovation was tremendous. Without a pie in sight, the Sennett comedy illustrated the era when action followed the prompting of the moment. Exhibition of the picture by Theda Bara, as the woman who made "vamp" a verb for two generations, was the climax of the evening.

On alternate Tuesdays, the film society is presenting American screen classics, and on alternate Wednesdays is presenting "Notable Foreign Films" of past and present. Attendance is by invitation of society members, each of whom has paid $2 for each series, aggregating 30 attractions.

Eddie Cantor Leads Radio Artists' Unit Under A. F. of L.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 — Eddie Cantor, who began as a precocious urchin in Manhattan's Lower East Side and has become one of the world's highest paid entertainers, is today president of the American Federation of Radio Artists, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, formed recently to organize the artistic personnel in broadcasting.

The new affiliate is out with the slogan "to enroll everyone who appears before a microphone," and will itself be a unit in a larger union embracing entertainers on the stage and before the motion picture camera as well.

To assist in the organization work, Mr. Cantor will have as vice-presidents Lawrence Tibbett, Helen Hayes, Jascha Heifetz, James Wallington and Norman Field. Lucille Wall is recording secretary and George Heller is treasurer.

Officers of the union were elected by the board of directors at their first meeting at the offices of Actors Equity here yesterday, and immediately afterward a formal application for a charter was made to the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, the "one big union" of the A. F. of L. governing all performers. Little doubt was held that the application would be granted when the international executive board of the A. A. A. A. meets next on Aug. 27.

Meanwhile the American Guild of Announcers and Producers, an independent union, announced that the expansion plans of the A. F. of L. organizations had not altered its plans. Roy S. Langham, president of the guild, added that the union had contracts with three metropolitan stations and many radio enterprises in other parts of the country.

Auto Fatalities Fewer This June Than June, 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Motorway fatalities for the United States in June this year were fewer than in June last year, though motorists drove a total of 2,000,000,000 miles more this year than in 1936. For the first time in 19 months, the National Safety Council have reported on the basis of its regular monthly survey, the record shows a drop in the number of fatalities.

In June last year there were 3650 fatalities, while June this year accounted for 3560. This decrease of 2 per cent contrasts with an increase of 9 per cent in the total motor mileage.

Not since early 1938 have the total number of traffic fatalities been cut, but even then, the council pointed out, the comparatively better showing was due to the fewer car driven miles.

However, while the monthly report is encouraging the council noted that the record for the first six months of 1937 is still unfavorable. The fatality toll for the first half of 1937 was 17,200, while for that period last year it was 15,160, an increase of 13 per cent. Motor mileage increased about 10 per cent between those two half-year periods, so the adjusted death total increase was about 3 per cent.

Of the 32 states reported for June 16 had fewer auto deaths this year than last.

Chicago and New York City were tied for the greatest number of fatal mishaps during the six-month period, with 378. New York, though, leads the nation in the large city group with a low death rate per 100,000 population of 10.6 while Chicago was in tenth place with a rate of 21.7. Los Angeles was highest in this group with a rate of 28.3.

Soviet Frees 55,000 Convicts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Another 55,000 Soviet men and women prisoners have been set free, following completion of the Moscow-Volga canal. This is the usual Soviet practice upon completion of great public works built with prison labor.

The authorities have not revealed how many of the freed prisoners are ordinary criminals and how many spent years at forced labor for opposing policies of the ruling Communists. It is known, however, that thousands of those who helped build the Moscow-Volga canal were classified as "traitors," which means that they were independent farmers who resisted transportation of their land and domestic animals to collective farms. These former farmers, who were "liquidated as a class" in 1930-32, have since been used to build canals, railways, highways and other public works.

The discharged prisoners all had attained the rating of "shock-worker" during construction of the canal. They were all given awards averaging about 200 rubles, and the Central Council of Trade Unions was instructed to find work for them as soon as possible. They were also given certificates testifying that they had worked conscientiously on the canal.

Records Expunged

At the same time, a number of former prisoners, whose terms expired during construction but who were persuaded to continue as free laborers, were rewarded by having their prison terms stricken from their records. This is a welcome award in Russia, where the existence of ex-convicts are recorded on their passports and sometimes interfere with getting congenial work.

Many observers regard Soviet treatment of ordinary criminals as the most enlightened in the world. With the exception of the most hardened, who either are executed or put in concentration camps, all criminals are set at some useful work, for which they receive normal wages, depending upon ability and classification.

Prisoners are permitted to live a fairly normal existence, although always under guard. Their families are free to live with them in prison camps, and education is provided both for adults and their children. Prisoners have their own clubs, theaters, libraries and sporting clubs. The Soviet state endeavors to transform prisoners into useful members of society.

But Soviet treatment of political prisoners is not so generally observed. Such prisoners, who are numerous in Russia, are lumped together with ordinary criminals; they live in the same camps and dormitories with murderers and thieves. Such associations are difficult for educated men and women, whose "crimes" may merely have been disagreement with policies of the ruling group. The families of former independent farmers, who composed so many of the forced prison laborers since 1930, have lived and worked with ordinary criminals.

All "Re-Molded"

Soviet authorities insist, however, that all imprisoned men and women alike are "re-molded" in the process of "socialist labor." They declare that most ordinary criminals become honest citizens, while those imprisoned for dissent gradually renounce their mistaken opinions and accept those approved by the ruling group. The Bolsheviks thus drive toward that "impossible unity" of thought which is their admitted goal.

It is easier to accept Soviet claims concerning reform of ordinary criminals than approve their treatment of dissenters. There is substantial evidence that many former murderers and thieves have been reformed in Soviet prison camps and have attained high positions in the bureaucracy. It is not so easy to determine whether prison terms at hard labor change the opinions of dissenters. However, a majority probably doubt this controversy is at least academic.

Prominent political prisoners, including former Communists, are held indefinitely even in exposure forced labor camps. The Soviet state maintains a number of concentration camps in remote regions for such men and women, but foreign observers have been permitted to visit these camps.

"Administrative exile" is another common penalty for political dissenters. This does not usually involve forced labor or confinement in concentration camps. The exiled comrade lives of exile, known as "free exile," permits officials to live normally in some remote region, and to find work, if they can, to supplement the meager stipend given them by the state.

Nanking and Tsinan Open Long Distance Phone Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Long distance telephone service has been inaugurated between Nanking and Tsinan, provincial capital of Shantung. The first to talk over the new line were Gen. Ho Ying-chin, minister of war, and Gen. Han Fu-chu, chairman of the provincial government. Gen. Yu Fei-peng also had a part in the conversation. General Yu informed General Han that within a short time a new relay station will allow Peiping, Tientsin and Tsingtao to talk with Nanking and Shanghai.

COMING TO BOSTON?
If so, we suggest the
Hotel Fensgate
We will endeavor to make your stay most comfortable. Garage, garden, quiet, convenient. Rates $2.50 up. 261 Beacon St. Charles Street at Fensgate Road

...AND OF COURSE WE IMPROVED AMOCO GAS, TOO!

An improved and enlarged refinery . . . new equipment . . . new processes . . . we've announced all this in the past few weeks. We've told how these improvements enable us to build-in greater value in American Oil Company products. But we've saved the best part of the story till last — the story of the new Amoco-Gas. It's an important story. And here it is:

AMOCO-GAS has always been the world's finest motor fuel—the *very* finest. But recently from the workshop of Science came word of a new and history-making triumph. Science had won another great victory in its struggle to wrest even bigger values from crude oil. New, revolutionary, radically different refining processes had been invented. At a cost of many millions, American Oil Company designed and installed new equipment . . . incorporated these new patented processes into what was already the world's greatest and most modern refining unit.

And as a result, the new Amoco-Gas is better than ever before. In smoothness, performance, economy — in *everything*—it's better. It's the greatest Amoco-Gas in our history! And that's saying a lot — because Amoco's history has been a glorious one. Amoco-Gas revolutionized the automotive and gasoline industries when it was first introduced . . . made possible the modern high compression motor. And now it makes history again.

See for yourself that the new Amoco surpasses anything you've ever used! Fill your tank with the new Amoco-Gas. Then get out on the open highway. It will be an experience such as you've never had before! And the new Amoco-Gas actually costs less in the long run . . . it costs a little more per gallon, but *much less* per mile! The new Amoco-Gas is the greatest in our history. Always the best—now better than ever! Try it today! AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

★ **Free Album and Historical Stamps**—given away free, while they last, at American Oil Company dealers and stations. Ask about yours today!

Greatest **AMOCO-GAS Now on Sale at "The Sign of Greater Values"**

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

Ideal
HOTEL LOCATION
IN
NEW YORK
AT A REASONABLE COST TO YOU
In addition to its ideal location and reasonable rates, The Shelton Hotel offers such EXTRA FACILITIES as a swimming pool, gymnasium, library, solarium, at NO EXTRA COST. Rooms with bath from $3 a day.

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK

DO A DOUBLY GOOD JOB OF SELLING BY ADVERTISING TO THE ENTIRE FAMILY

AND REACH THE WOMAN TOO

The purchase of so many things is a family matter. Automobiles, refrigerators, furniture, insurance or even a breakfast cereal—all these commodities and countless others involve the buying decisions of both the man and the woman.

In New York, The Sun is such a productive medium for advertising because it is family-read to a greater extent than any other week-day newspaper. House-to-house surveys in 23 typical suburban towns and a number of better-class sections of the city show that The Sun leads in reaching the wives along with the husbands in this market's responsive families. At the same time, The Sun sells purely masculine products because it is bought by such large numbers of men (79%) to be read on the way from work and carried into their homes. And there is no more valuable selling force for feminine items because it reaches the women in those important buying homes.

For double effectiveness, for greater economy in developing sales, advertisers can unhesitatingly schedule The Sun for a major role in New York.

The Sun
NEW YORK

Riding High and–Hansom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Back in the days when boys whistled "Dolly Gray" and the sounds of the tuneful ditty could be heard above the din of traffic, the hansom cab was in the height of fashion. The professional man used it for his rounds, the business man for speed, and the gay youth as an elegant mode of travel. But the fashion went out when the automobile came in, for the car, made of sterner stuff, left little opportunity for the hansom.

Yet a hansom cab may still be hired in Piccadilly. And while the driver makes no pretension to competing with the taxi he finds sufficient patronage to eke out a living. There was a time when the hansom driver was no small fry. Does not Thackeray record the fact that a cabman, though a hansom cabman, condescended to say "thank you" when a gratuity was put into his hand? And did not Disraeli call the hansom the "gondola of London"?

The hansom was invented by an architect of that name. It was considered sufficient of an improvement on the means of conveyance then available to induce a concern to offer £10,000 for the patent. That Mr. Hansom did not get the money is another story. The hansom introduced new speed into street locomotion. And in the middle of the nineteenth century you will find Colonel Hawke entering in his diary: "A flying hansom cab which cut along almost at railway speed."

Drawn by John A. May

If the days of the hansom cab are numbered it has, to say the least, a proud record of a century of service back of it.

Prize Rural Reporter From Wyoming Builds News on Store Customers' Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—City reporters had it on good authority from a rural contemporary yesterday that successful newspaper work, whether in town or country, is pretty much a matter of putting down on paper what the reporter sees and hears, being careful, meanwhile, to use conscience when things seem too confidential, and avoiding unnecessary hurt to anyone.

The "good authority" is Finlay Petrie, adjudged by the Country Home Magazine as America's best country correspondent of the year, popular clerk employed by the Opal Mercantile Company at Opal, Wyo., and $6 a month columnist for the Kemmerer (Wyo.) Gazette.

"I report what I see and mostly what I listen to," Mr. Petrie told colleagues in discussing professional matters in his suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday. Opal has a population, of "about 40, sometimes 60, with the result that the Kemmerer Gazette's "star" reporter doesn't have to run his legs off "covering" their activities.

"Folks just come into the store," he explained in describing editorial methods. "Most of 'em drop a few remarks, an' I listen. Sometimes when I catch a whisper or two that oughtn' to be printed, why, I don't say nothing about it."

Knowing his readers well, Mr. Petrie leans heavily upon the personal items and salts them generously with names. He can check the spelling of the latter from store accounts. Crop movements, vital statistics and the important trivialities of American rural living keep his column full to the line.

Mr. Petrie, a native of Scotland, came to America in 1906 and went to Wyoming after knocking about the Middle West a short time. He has been writing items for the Kemmerer paper, published weekly, since about 1912, but apparently has reached a much wider audience; for when another paper in the vicinity heard of the award, it ran a story headed, "You can have Winchell: we'll keep 'Fin' Petrie."

Besides the honor of the magazine's selection, Mr. Petrie receives a cash award of $200 and the trip to New York—with Mrs. Margaret Petrie for company. He may visit Washington later, after a talk with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. Someone is to interview him over the radio this evening.

Incidentally, Mr. Petrie is the first man to be honored as "best country correspondent," for the two prior selections were women. The contest has been held only three years.

Entertainers Exhibit in Ball Game For Benefit of Rural Fire Brigade

POUND RIDGE, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP)—Members of the Prehistoric Sluggers baseball team, composed of entertainers, sports writers and others, celebrated from an epic battle against the Pleasantville Department Wednesday by defeating the latter, 12 to 11.

Historians quibbled over whether Lowell Thomas's "Nine Old Men" defeated Gene Tunney's "Prehistoric Sluggers" by an 11-8 score or the 12 score yesterday. The non-stars themselves were willing to forget the whole thing.

The benefit game drew 3,000 fans at 50 cents a head.

The "Prehistoric Sluggers" blamed their downfall on inability to concentrate because of the slinky gown worn by Miss May Wong, Chinese actress, who was the umpire. The "Nine Old Men" made no complaint.

Aviator Frank Hawks, leadoff batter for the Lowell nine, collected four hits off the roundhouse pitches of ex-pugilist Tunney. Westbrook Pegler, columnist, spent a busy day behind the plate chasing Tunney's wild throws.

Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, melted visibly in the "sluggers'" right field.

Mark Brown was drafted to do the broadcasting for the "Nine Old Men" game. Colonel Stoopnagel of the radio team, Gregory Abbott, baseball writer, figured in right melee. Lauck Carnegie, who had little chance to make friends and influence people in Center field; Homer Croy, author, left field, and Frank Parker, radio tenor, "all-around substitute."

In the "Prehistoric Sluggers" lineup were Deems Taylor, composer, second base; H. W. Ross, editor-in-chief of The New Yorker, shortstop; R. T. (Milquetoast) Webster, cartoonist, and Hendrik W. Van Loon, historian, "roving fielders"; Frank (Bring-'em-Back-Alive) Buck, in-and-out fielder, and Michael A. Conner, Connecticut State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, first base.

The players are summer residents here.

New Dogwood Tree Developed in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Ten years ago, Mr. Ludwig Metzger, herb gardener at the University of Washington, was walking in Cowen Park, near the university, when he discovered a branch of a dogwood tree with leaves which were streaked with yellow. Now, after years of cultivation and testing, Mr. Metzger has named his new dogwood in honor of Dr. Hugo Winkenwerder, director of the Washington Arboretum.

The tree, produced by grafting the errantly-colored branch upon a stem of ordinary western dogwood, now stands 12 feet high. The flowers and the shape and size of the leaves are true to type, but every leaf is splashed with yellow and gold. The Winkenwerder dogwood has been grown from seeds and cuttings with success, Mr. Metzger says.

No such variety ever has been recorded, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Metzger plans to publish a complete description of his discovery soon.

Power Firm's Part In Air Crash Probed

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Aug. 14 (AP)—A federal board weighed today testimony that the Florida Power and Light Company re-erected power line poles near the Daytona Beach airport after once having removed them on complaint of the Department of Commerce.

The investigating group sought to complete by tonight its inquiry into an Eastern Air Lines plane crash which killed four persons last Tuesday. The plane struck a power line across the road forming the south boundary of the field.

Richard C. Copeland, district manager for the Bureau of Air Commerce, testified last night that the power company had put poles along the edge of the airport prior to the time the big transport planes began landing there some two months ago.

He said the company removed the poles on complaint from his office and he had not been advised that any had been re-erected.

The company had asserted previously it had a right to place the poles there, and said it had been done a number of times before.

S. L. Shannon of Miami, operations manager of the air line, testified his inspection showed the ship struck the pole 22 feet from the ground after passing over the highway about 20 feet high.

The power company charged the pilot of the ship "took off too low."

Russell A. Frasier of Miami, superintendent of maintenance, told the board all checks prescribed by the Department of Commerce had been made of the motors of the plane.

The power company had asserted all routine examinations had not been made.

Modern Refuse Oven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex.—Unable to promise the construction of a modern refuse and garbage oven because of lack of public funds, and unwilling to impose higher taxes, the city government of Monterrey will start a fund for the oven from voluntary contributions. A number of entertainment projects and athletic teams have offered to turn over the funds from benefit performances for the same object.

Radiocasts to Aid Farmers in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex.—A beautiful old convent school which was recently converted into a modern and up-to-date combination hotel, school and club for the agrarians or small farmers of the state, has just been equipped with a radiocasting station which will send out programs on farm methods, home preserving, weather conditions, entertainment and other subjects for the benefit of the farming population—especially for those families recently installed on farm plots under the agrarian law.

So that every farmer may be able to possess a radio, a special course in building and repairing home radios, using batteries, will be given at the Agrarian House by a radio expert.

Symphonic Drama Based on History Of Lost Colony

MANTEO, N. C., Aug. 17 (AP)—A vivid symphonic drama based on the most puzzling riddle in American colonial history—the fate of Sir Walter Raleigh's "lost colony"—is arousing interest on Roanoke Island akin to that marking the initial flights of the Wright brothers, from nearby Kill Devil Hill, in 1903.

By the thousands, theater-goers, historians, farm families with picnic baskets and casual tourists are descending on this village on an isolated island, which calls itself "the birthplace of a nation," to view the production.

Staged four times a week ordinarily but daily this week, the play is a part of a summer-long celebration commemorating the 350th anniversary of the founding of the colony and the birth of Virginia Dare, first English native of this continent.

The celebration will reach a climax Wednesday—Virginia Dare's birthday—when President Roosevelt speaks here. Village officials predict 50,000 persons will be present.

Written by Paul Green, North Carolina native whose play "In Abraham's Bosom" won the Pulitzer prize in 1927, "Lost Colony" is an experiment in dramatics—part opera, part masque and part pageant—with music by sixteenth century composers and Indian dances contributing mood, tempo, color and continuity.

It is presented in a seaside amphitheater, carved from sand dunes by CCC workers at the side of the colony. There are seats for 3500.

Sir Walter's colony disappeared after three years and there was but one clue—the word "Croatoan" hacked in bold letters in the trunk of a live oak in the star-shaped enclosure of the fort.

"Croatoan" is the name of a tribe of Indians and also of an island south of Manteo.

Mr. Green does not try to solve the riddle of the colony's fate, and there is no conventional ending to his symphonic drama. Like the colonists themselves, it merely disappears, leaving a bare stage, an empty stockade.

President to Return Directly From Trip To Roanoke Island

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—White House officials said yesterday that because of the Sino-Japanese situation and the possibility of a week-end adjournment of Congress President Roosevelt would return directly to Washington by train Thursday after his trip to Roanoke Island, N. C.

The President will leave here late tomorrow night to speak on the island at a celebration to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the establishment of the first English colony in his country and the birth of Virginia Dare, first white child born on the continent.

He had tentatively planned to motor to Norfolk after the speech and board the yacht Potomac to cruise back to Washington. Officials said today that this plan had been changed.

The President will confer with Secretary State Cordell Hull late today, presumably on the critical turn of events in China.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

New York City

So long as value rather than price is the true measure of economy, people who deal in values will continue to register at The Waldorf-Astoria.

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA
Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York

STOP
at New York's most comfortable, convenient and economical hotel in the heart of everything—one of the world's finest hotels.
Rooms $3.50–$4
Double $5.50–$6
Less by the week
Every room with bath and radio
HOTEL DIXIE
230 W. 42nd St., New York City

The Westover
72 St. at West End Ave.
New York City
Live in a
2 ROOM APARTMENT
Full Hotel Service—Furnished
Electric Kitchenettes
from $28 weekly
Roof Garden
Under New Management
DANIEL KRASSNER, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
JOSEPH P. GRAY, Mgr.

"There's a well informed opinion that this is New York's most interesting hotel"
...observing the Epicure
DAILY FROM $4
The Warwick
65 West 54th St., N.Y.

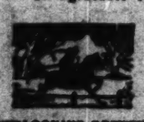
A DISTINGUISHED CLIENTELE
1000 Rooms with bath
For one from $2.00
For two from $3.00
Prince George Hotel
28th St., near 5th Ave., New York
In the zone of quiet

FREE
Beautiful Guide Book "M" of New York City
Hotel EMPIRE
Broadway at 63rd St., N.Y.
A Hotel from Christian Science Church

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Stop at the centrally located 44th St. Hotel—130 West 44th St. 800 rms., 800 baths. Write for free guide "SEE NEW YORK". H. H. Commons, Mgr.
2 Blocks
44TH ST. HOTEL

IN NEW YORK CITY
Small, quiet family hotel
NO BAR or RESTAURANT
Rooms with private baths:
Single $2.00 • Double $3.00
43 WEST 32nd ST • NEW YORK
HOTEL STANFORD

A GOOD ADDRESS
In the sense that it is in the heart of fashionable London, directly overlooking Hyde Park, and is so convenient for reaching your social or business rendezvous. Here both residence and entertainment are a pleasure and an economy. 140 delightful rooms (and suites), each with running water, central heating and telephone. The terms—an agreeable surprise. Brochure on request.

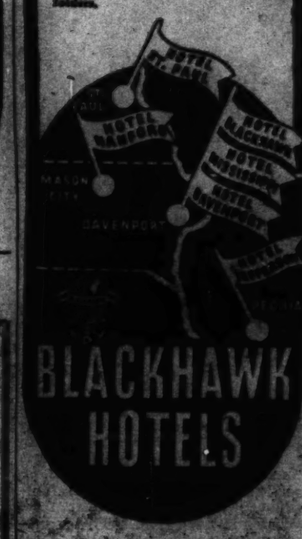


OVERLOOKING ROTTEN ROW

ALEXANDRA HOTEL
HYDE PARK CORNER
LONDON - S. W. 1
Telephone: SLOane 4521 (10 lines)

Iowa

Centers of MODERN LUXURY
You will find Blackhawk Hotels outstanding in their communities. As our guest you will be delighted with Blackhawk's "more" service, refinements, and delicious foods. Permit us to be your host on your next visit. Write for illustrated folders.



BLACKHAWK HOTELS

Hotel Chambers
CRESCO, IOWA
European Plan — Strictly Modern
Telephone on All Rooms
FRED CHAMBERS, Prop.
Named in Bankhead's Book for Its Beautiful Fireplaces and Wonderful Beds

St. Louis, Mo.

It's comfortably COOL in St. Louis at Hotel Mayfair
Each room with air conditioning, private bath, radio, and other refinements.
80% of all rooms, $3.50 or less, single; $5.00 or less, double.

Kansas City, Mo.

Hotel Bellerive
A Transient and Residential Hotel of Distinctiveness and Refinement
KANSAS CITY, MO.

A Wise Selection!
Ratio 12 to 14
Pickwick HOTELS
Kansas City • San Francisco • San Diego

Colorado

DENVER, COLORADO
Hotel HARRIS
1544 CLEVELAND PLACE
PLEASANT ROOMS, $1.50 up
ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY, MONTHLY RATES
EXCELLENT HOTEL SERVICE

THE Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel
Reasonable Rates
Write for Information
COFFEE SHOP and CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

Travel

SHIP for SPEED and ECONOMY
via the "Short Route to the Orient" and Beautiful Sunway to Alaska. World's Largest and Most Modern Ocean Terminals, Administrative Facilities. PORT OF SEATTLE COMMISSION, SEATTLE, U. S. A.
The PORT of SEATTLE

Vacation in Europe $179
TOURIST CLASS IS TOP
SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP
You've always wanted the thrill of an exciting, romantic holiday in Europe and now you can have it the cost of an ordinary vacation. You'll have the trip of your dreams if you sail the friendly, inexpensive "one class run-of-the-ship" way. It's tops in luxury . . . at low cost.
ALL EXPENSE TOURS
25 DAYS
$325 UP
ENGLAND, FRANCE
HOLLAND, BELGIUM
Your Local Agent or
RED STAR
T. A. BEAN, General Agent
376 Boylston Street, Boston
ARNOLD BERNSTEIN LINES

Visit the Paris Exposition in August!
Plan your trip now, for August, September or October...to include Europe's great International spectacle...when you can take advantage of substantial travel savings. Sail Cunard White Star, the
Fastest Route Direct to France
via the R.M.S. Queen Mary, World's Newest Liner...with her running mates the Aquitania and Berengaria, among the world's largest ships, maintaining the Only Weekly Express Service, New York to Cherbourg. Fortnightly, to Havre also, in the Express M.V. Georgic or Britannic.

Aquitania	Aug. 18
Berengaria	Aug. 21
Britannic	Aug. 21
Queen Mary	Aug. 25
Aquitania	Sept. 1
Georgic	Sept. 4

Cunard White Star provides 4 sailings each week from New York, Boston and Montreal to Cherbourg, Havre, Plymouth, Southampton, London, Liverpool, Belfast, Galway, Dublin, Cobh, Glasgow (via Greenock).
SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

$162.00 UP THIRD CLASS	Buys a Round Trip Ticket to Europe
$227.00 UP TOURIST CLASS	
$336.00 UP CABIN CLASS	

In the Georgic or Britannic. Continental ports slightly higher.
THE BRITISH TRADITION DISTINGUISHES
CUNARD WHITE STAR
1840 . . . 97 YEARS OF SERVICE . . . 1937

WABASH
ST. LOUIS - CHICAGO
4 HOURS 55 MINUTES
Any ticket agent will give you details of Wabash service—safe travel with speed and comfort.
H. E. WATTS, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis

NEW ZEALAND
Round Trip $296 Cabin up Class
Go by the sunshine route from Vancouver and Victoria on the Aorangi or the Niagara. Also Hawaii, Fiji, Australia. Your agent or any Canadian Pacific office.
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

NORWAY
DIRECT short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany
For sailings, rates etc. apply to Norwegian America Line
24 State Street, New York

Los Angeles

HOTEL SAVOY LOS ANGELES
Most convenient Downtown Hotel
CORNER SIXTH & GRAND
ONE OR TWO PERSONS • From $2.50
Twin Beds or Corner Rooms $3, $3.50
NO HIGHER
No Extra Charge for Two Persons Occupying the Same Room
All outside rooms—All with bath
Modern in every detail—popular Coffee Shop and Dining Room.
★ Garage 50c ★ Auto Park 35c ★

KIPLING HOTEL
1077 W. 3rd St.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Famous for its good food
A luxurious yet home-like atmosphere, in residential district away from noise. Nationally known for excellent food at moderate prices. Near Christian Science church. Garage in building. ROOMS from $2.00 Daily, with bath

IN LOS ANGELES
HOTEL STILLWELL
Grand Avenue at Ninth
MODERN QUIET SELECT
250 rooms each with private bath and outside exposure. Close to shops, churches, theaters, banks and transportation—yet away from the noise. Coffee shop. Garage. Special Weekly and Monthly Rates on Request

San Francisco

IN SAN FRANCISCO
The Canterbury
Sutter at Jones
Delightful rooms with bath, many overlooking a real California Garden; an ideal residence during winter months. Excellent dining room.
Single $2.50, Double $3.50
The Maurice
Post at Jones
17 floors, exquisitely furnished rooms and suites, all with bath. Quiet location near downtown district. Fine cuisine.
Single $2.50 | Double $3.50 | Twin Beds $4

HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
SAN FRANCISCO
Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio. $2.50 for ONE; $3.00 to $5.00 for TWO. Downtown. Christian Science church in same block.
P. Tremain Loud, Mgr.
San Francisco's Only First-Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor.

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Down-town. Moderate rates for high-class accommodations beginning at $1.50 without bath, $2.50 with bath. Excellent meals. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Columbia Hotel
411 O'Farrell Street, corner Taylor
SAN FRANCISCO
Convenient downtown location
Near Christian Science church
Rooms with bath 1.50—2.00
Rooms without bath 1.00—1.50
Special rates by week or month.
Famous restaurants and theatres in the immediate vicinity

THE NEW DOWNTOWN
DRAKE-WILTSHIRE
Stockton at Post, San Francisco
Right in the heart of downtown shopping district, yet only a few minutes from Golden Gate Park. Convenient to every point of interest. All rooms with bath. Very moderate rates.
SINGLE $2.00 DOUBLE $3.00

Minnesota

HOTEL VENDOME
MINNEAPOLIS
Every room now equipped with "Spring Air" innerspring mattress
"America's Finest Mattress"
STRICTLY TEMPERANCE
One person, $1.50 up, with bath
Two persons, $2.50 up, with bath

Wisconsin

DIXIE LODGE
Amid Century-Old Trees on Picturesque Balsam Lake
50 miles of meandering wooded shores, modern lodge and cottages, golf course on estate, tennis, good beach, real fishing; a safe, refined home for you and your family; no liquors. Write for folder. Phone through Amery, Wis.
Home of Dixie Salad Dressing
John Andrew Steele, Prop.
Balsam Lake, Wis.

Indiana

HOTEL GARY
GARY, INDIANA
Ideal for a stay of a day or a permanent home. You will find this modern hotel immaculately clean and the rooms delightful. Wonderful food—Coffee Shop or Dining Room. Garage and parking. Kindly write for illustrated folder.

Oklahoma

THE Best ADDRESS IN TULSA
Air Cooled Coffee Shop
Add to the desirability of a centrally located stopping place, a service that provides the utmost in Comfort and you have the answer—
HOTEL TULSA
IN THE HEART OF THE OIL CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

Texas

THE PLAZA
Apartment Hotel
Single $2.50-$4.00 | Double $1.00 more
Dining Room | Garage
3020 Montrose Blvd.
Houston, Texas

Washington

In SEATTLE
300 rooms all with bath. Close to theatres and stores. You'll like the comfort, convenience and service at the famous Hotel NEW WASHINGTON
RATES FROM $2.50

Oregon

MALLORY HOTEL
Off the beaten track yet near to business center
Residential and tourist
• fireproof •
refined atmosphere.
729 S.W. 15TH AVE.
PORTLAND • OREGON

California

Camp Richardson
The Resort that nature built on the shores of Lake Tahoe in the high Sierra
New hotel, housekeeping and camping accommodations. Amusements of all kinds. Christian Science services within 3 miles
Address A. L. Richardson, Lake Tahoe, Calif.

SANTA MARIA Inn
A delightful inn on the Coast Highway midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco
Every room with bath
SANTA MARIA, CALIF.

Atlantic City, N. J

ATLANTIC CITY'S distinguished Hotel
THE TRAYMORE
ON THE BOARDWALK
BENNETT E. TOWLEY, Manager

Virginia

NATURAL BRIDGE OF VA.
HOTEL DINING ROOM COTTAGES COFFEE SHOP
WORLD WONDER
A Real Thrill, Not a Show

England

The Stafford Hotel
Regent 7501
EXCLUSIVE but not EXPENSIVE
St. James's Place, London, S. W. 1.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA, Essex.
London's Nearest Seaside Resort
WEST CLIFF HOTEL
Every Comfort and Luxury.
only 40 mins. from London. Write for Brochure. Weekly terms from 4 gns. Phone 4186 Southend.

England

VISITORS TO LONDON will find at the
HOTEL RUBENS
Buckingham Palace Road (facing Palace)
Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water, radiator and phone. Same management Hotel Bonnbrandt, 6th. Kensington.

IN ST. PAUL
A Step at the Convention Site
OUTSTANDING Service and Comforts in Every Detail
Moderate Rates
One Class Cuisine
COMMODORE HOTEL

THE CURTIS HOTEL
Travelers from coast to coast who enjoy REAL LIVING prefer the CURTIS in Minneapolis.
Rate { One Person $2.00 and up / Two Persons $3.00 and up

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Musical Problems in Germany

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

Until recently, the Prussian Academy of Arts in Berlin had retained its thoroughly conservative character. It was, for instance, one of the few institutions in which the vote was employed when important questions had to be decided by the whole committee. (The Third Reich has abolished the vote as being a democratic-liberalistic measure and has substituted the "Führer-Prinzip".) A short time ago, however, it was announced that in future the Academy would meet the demands of the new times. Many members were induced to resign, while others retained their membership, but without executive rights, which were handed over to a small group of newly appointed members. According to the official wording the resolution aims at a "reconstruction and rejuvenation" of the Academy.

Yet the field of music appears to be dominated by the older generation. The new direction consists chiefly of four: Wilhelm Furtwängler, Heinrich Kaminski, Armin Knab and Hermann Reutter. The last on the list is the only representative of the younger generation, while Knab is the eldest of the circle. Armin Knab, a South German and a district judge in Rothenburg, has made his name as a talented song writer. His work derives from the old tradition of the strophic song while his melody is imbued with a folklore atmosphere. Many of his songs, some of which are written for guitar accompaniment, have become popular. On a bigger scale, Knab has composed a few cantatas and motets. His chosen poets are Stefan Georg, Eichendorff, Alfred Mombert and Richard Dehmel.

* * *

Heinrich Kaminski is one of the most interesting personalities in modern German music. He, too, is from the South, and lives in a small Bavarian Alpine village. His style follows pre-classical polyphony and his harmony, derived from Bruckner and Reger, is remote from modern idiom. Like Pfitzner he resists the ideals of the present day. All his works have a religious basis and are inspired by strong convictions. Apart from certain provincial externals—which, incidentally, he also adopts in his dress (a kind of medieval doublet) and in the old-fashioned style of his theoretical writings—Kaminski preserves a high intellectual standard. His most important works are the "Magnificat" and "Introitus and Hymnus," a "Concerto Grosso" for orchestra and the dramatic work "Jürg Jenatsch," a kind of synthesis of a theatrical piece and opera.

Hermann Reutter comes from Stuttgart and is now active in Frankfurt as director of the Conservatoire. He made his appearance at the International Festivals of Modern Music with several small operas and piano works. The style he adopted was a powerful and peculiar combination of Hindemith and Stravinsky influences. In 1933 he had a great success with his oratorio "Der Grosse Kalender," in which he tried to combine the resources of modern music with the thematic material of the German volkslied. In his opera "Doktor Johannes Faust," which captured the German operatic stages in 1936, his folklore tendencies are too strongly marked. The Faust subject is made rather too popular.

Furtwängler is probably the most forcible and active member of the group. Once more he has embarked on the whole range of his activities, not only in the Philharmonic concerts but also at the Staatsoper. Ernst Ansermet, Oskar Kabasta (Vienna) and Bernardino Molinari are the only others to conduct Philharmonic subscription concerts. Victor de Sabata, his most successful rival last year, will appear at the conductor's desk of the Staatsoper.

* * *

The Bayreuth Festival offers the same program this year as in 1936. There are, however, a few changes in the cast: in the première Marcell Wittrisch sang Lohengrin, which was sung last year by Franz Völker. Musically, his achievement was very conscientious, but vocally there were certain crudities of intonation which, unfortunately, are almost becoming a mannerism. Maria Müller was, once more, a superb Elsa, as affecting in lyrical as she was gripping in dramatic expression. Heinz Tietjen was the conductor and his exemplary accomplishment and technical precision are worthy of mention.

The most striking innovation, however, was the new décor for "Parsifal," for which Wieland Wagner—Richard's eldest grandson—is responsible. One recalls the controversies over the new production of Parsifal" when in 1934 Alfred Roller with his new décors broke away from the 50-year-old tradition. It was alleged that modern production did not correspond with the intentions of the work. A return to the realism of the old scenery by Paul von Juchowsky, approved by Richard Wagner himself, was demanded.

Wieland Wagner therefore made the attempt while making use of the new possibilities of lighting, projection and so forth. His décor is accurate stylistically and shows exceptional feeling for color. The most impressive scene is that of the Graal Temple, with its beautifully swung Roman arches and quadrilateral columns, in which a skilful use is made of three different shades of red. Produced by Tietjen and conducted by Furtwängler, with Max Lorenz in the title role, the work, as usual, made the strongest impression. For Bayreuth is the only place where anything can be done theatrically without criticism.

* * *

In Berlin there is almost a complete dearth of concerts. Apart from a few summer operettas, headed by Paul Lincke's "Casanova" at the Deutsche Opernhaus, there is no music at any of the theaters. Only the Waldtheater in Friedrichshagen, one of the most beautiful open air theaters in the suburbs of Berlin, invited one to a performance of "Midsummer Night's Dream" with Heinrich Georg as Oberon and the new music by Leo Spies. Now that the performance of the old Mendelssohn music has been forbidden under the National-Socialist regime, and as Shakespeare's play urgently calls for musical illustration, many attempts have been made to supply the want. Such attempts were made even before the Third Reich, the most successful ones being those of August Halm and Ernst Roters. Since then there has been a series of compositions not one of which did not recall the memory of the original composer: Eduard Nick wrote some clever but impersonal music, much influenced by Richard Strauss, for the gigantic dimensions of the big Schauspielhaus in Berlin, while Julius Weismann and Rudolf Wagner-Regenyi attempted to express more of the chamber music character of the play.

Leo Spies, who has written a great deal of music for the stage, has had exceptional experience and is a practised hand. His score evokes delightfully the whispering voices of nature. Titania's cradle song, hummed by a chorus of women, Puck's dance and the burlesque entry of the artisans are charming episodes of a pleasing standard. The small orchestra in which a celesta is added to strings and wind, is excellently handled. Of all the music written for "A Midsummer Night's Dream," apart from that of Mendelssohn, Spies's is certainly the most refined and the most serviceable.

Section of Mosaic on Façade of Long Beach, Calif., Civic Auditorium; S. Macdonald-Wright, Designer

Varied Fare at the Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Hollywood Bowl has offered during the first half of the summer season, an assortment of musical presentations which have attracted audiences numbering from 15,000 to 25,000 listeners.

A Sibelius program conducted by Werner Janssen, July 20, featured the Fifth Symphony. Mr. Janssen's flair for Sibelius appears to be instinctive. A few nights later Mr. Janssen conducted an enjoyable miscellanous program on which Jan Peerce, tenor, appeared as soloist, to the delight of his radio admirers and the satisfaction of all who appreciated his fine voice and musical taste.

In the third week of the season Hans Kindler made his Bowl début with a conventional program that emphasized his batonistic competence, although in the Brahms Fourth Symphony it was evident that the conductor had not mastered the trick of getting results with limited rehearsal time. The Dvořák "Carnival" Overture and the Rimsky-Korsakoff "Caprice Espagnol" held telling contrasts. The Bach Second Suite (in B minor) for flute and strings, held to the Bach tradition with fidelity tempered to admit the full beauty of Anthony Linden's flute playing.

* * *

An American concert with Howard Hanson on the podium gave welcome opportunity to hear and judge the quality and trend of contemporary works by Americans. Not only were we pleased with what we heard in the way of composition, but Dr. Hanson impressed us with his maturity as a conductor.

In his own Symphony No. 2 ("Romantic") there was considerable individualism of style, not limited either to the modernistic or the more conventional mode. Much beauty emerged and the handling was musicianly, although some of the long reiterative passages tend to retard the flow of the work. In the Love Duet from "Merry Mount" we heard some of the loviest music of the concert.

The whimsical and clever "Selections from McGuffey's Readers," by Burrill Phillips, won spontaneous applause, as did Charles Vardell's "Joe Clark Steps Out," on a North Carolina folk-tune, a lively little opus. Paul White's "Mosquito Dance" provided a couple of minutes of laughing suspense and stirred admiration for the deftness of its orchestration.

Frederick Grant Still was represented by the Scherzo from his "Afro-American" Symphony—to us not the best, even if the most showy part of the work. A more serious selection would have enhanced the program at this point.

For sheer satisfaction in long, sweeping melodic lines, consistency of intention and rich warmth of emotion, the MacDowell Piano Concerto, played by John Powell, carried off the palm.

* * *

Amongst the newcomers to the Bowl was Carlos Chavez of Mexico City, whose crisp, intensive beat brought forward, in the two concerts of Aug. 3 and 6, more color than content; yet his tempi lagged, a characteristic especially noticeable in the Tchaikovsky "Pathétique" Symphony and also in "Khovanchina" by Moussorgsky. His own "H. P." Suite No. 1, a ballet built mostly on Mexican themes, was good modernistic writing which earned an enthusiastic reception.

At his second concert the Stravinsky "Fire-Bird" Suite was given individual touches that enhanced values overlooked by many conductors and the Ravel "Pavane pour une Infante Défunte" was beautifully performed. The de Falla "Three Cornered Hat" had a success even though it came at the close of the concert and followed a John Charles Thomas demonstration.

At this concert Mr. Thomas gave four or five arias. He was in magnificent form and as usual was recalled many times. Finally, with orchestral accompaniment, he sang The Lord's Prayer to music by Malotte, while the gathering of 20,000 people sat reverently silent.

On July 29, "Il Trovatore," with Carlo Peroni conducting, was given with an augmented chorus and the colorful scenic effects of which the Bowl is capable. (The shell is removed for such occasions.) Charlotte Boerner, soprano, Bruna Castagna, mezzo contralto, Tandy MacKenzie and the lesser parts were well cast. The chorus was outstanding and the stage management by Armando Agnini excellent. Mr. Peroni ably kept the ensemble well in hand.

In spite of brilliancy of costuming and lights and fine stage pictures, Lester Horton's choregraphic version of Ferde Grofé's "Grand Canyon" Ballet Suite fell short of the mark. In the first place the Grofé music is not Hollywood Bowl music, and secondly, the style of dancing was too abstract to go with either the music or the Indianesque costumes.

The bright spot of this program was the Grieg Piano Concerto, played by Homer Simmons and the orchestra. Mr. Simmons was the clean-cut, admirable pianist throughout; his performance was musically and emotionally a sincere presentation of Grieg in his best work.

B. K. W.

California's Federal Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Not since the first Public Works of Art Project showing in 1934 has Los Angeles seen so impressive a display of California's contemporary art as the Federal Art Project exhibition, now at the Stendahl Galleries throughout August.

That 1934 affair was a glorious blossoming of unsuspected talents, encouraged by the zest of a government. It revealed artists who had worked with enthusiasm to produce works of gratitude. Each made what was in him. The method by which tax-supported institutions might sponsor and obtain permanent murals or monumental sculpture was scarcely worked out. Lack of time limited such large undertakings. The artists were unschooled in conceiving monumental works which should have meaning, not for a few initiates, but for all the people.

In 1937 the Federal Art Project is the heir to a public art tradition. The large exhibit, for which the Stendahl Galleries have loaned three galleries and a large patio, presents studies, working cartoons, color sketches, originals and photographs, a cross-section of its larger pieces installed in or made for public places throughout the State.

It is a generous sample of the most important contemporary art movement on this coast.

The Federal Art Project has completed or under way 94 mural and mosaic jobs and many large sculptures. Some score of the wall decorations are represented in such a way that the visitor can see how they were worked out from first idea to finished product. Sculpture is shown with the piece moulds from which the final artificial stone is cast. The affair is made as clear as possible to live up to the exhibit's title of Progress in Art, and in this side of the show the public evinces much interest.

But the real thrill comes from the revelation of maturing artistic quality, of startled designing and style, of schooled power to communicate ideas. Three years of federal art patronage have created a powerful movement in American art. In California, at least, the participating artists have learned how to speak clearly to their communities, and have added to their own stature.

* * *

Such clarity of utterance as Edith Hamlin's, in her historical murals showing life at Mission San Francisco, done for Mission Junior High School, San Francisco, or of the murals done in cement paint for Presidio Junior High School, San Francisco, by Maynard Dixon, was seldom seen before the federal projects. Subjects of this kind were generally treated with an oversweet romanticism which robbed them at once of truthfulness and dignity.

The courage to attack such huge panels as the one Lorser Feitelson has completed of Hendrik Hudson and the Indians, one of four he is doing for Hooper Avenue School, Los Angeles, was lacking. Few California painters had the experience to generate such courage. Or consider Miss Katherine Skeele's gravely beautiful mural of Indians at Torrance High School, the cartoon for which is shown with figure studies and photographs of the completed work. It reveals a largeness and certainty of design and drawing which no amount of speculative easel painting could induce. The cartoon for part of this mural alone would have been unthinkable not so many years ago in California.

* * *

A color film was shown on the exhibit's opening day, reproducing the intricate work of making the 37-foot-high mosaic of Long Beach life which is now nearly completed on the façade of that city's civic auditorium. Made with tiny cut units of local glazed tile, it is the largest undertaking among the numerous mosaics which California project artists have carried out during the past year. S. Macdonald-Wright designed it. Albert H. King gave it technical supervision. This mosaic, the charming panels which Jean Goodwin and Arthur Ames are completing for Newport Harbor Union High School, and the handsome "opus sectile" panels done for Alameda County Courthouse in carefully fitted slabs of colored marble, are all amply represented in the show.

While David Edstrom's "Florence Nightingale" statue, now in Lincoln Park, Los Angeles, is seen only in a tiny model and a photograph, a replica of Djey et Djey's massive "Vanishing American," a huge Indian, done for Thomas Starr King Junior High School, Los Angeles, proved too large to go through the gallery doorway. It stands on the sidewalk, an effective advertisement for the exhibit and testimony to the sculptor's power when given opportunity. Donal Hord, who accomplished a herculean task when he carved from hard diorite his highly polished Indian figure, now in San Diego State Teacher's College, is represented by a rugged, beautifully carved wood panel representing road engineers.

A review can do little more than mention a few of the many works shown for 55 artists are represented. The important things about the show are that the Federal Art Project in this State is producing permanent works of value and public interest, and that the opportunity to work at such tasks is strengthening and disciplining our artists, enabling them to serve their communities with dignity and talent.

A. M.

Slovakian Art Shown in Prague

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

An exhibition of Slovak art, arranged by the Prague Umělecká Beseda (Artists' Guild), under the patronage of President Benes, has been something in the nature of a revelation to those who have hitherto regarded Slovakia as having little to offer beyond folk-art. In the Vladislav Hall in the Royal Castle of Hradčany for the first time the art treasures of Slovakia have been publicly exhibited. Here are assembled carvings, sculpture, painting, metalwork, embroidery, ceramics and incunabula, dating from pre-historic times up to the middle of the nineteenth century.

Many art objects have survived from the Celtic and Roman periods, but it was at the close of the Middle Ages that the creative impulse reached its zenith, the remarkable prosperity of the period being reflected in the art and culture of that date.

The selection and transport of the various exhibits presented many difficulties, as no survey of art treasures had previously been attempted. The experts, however, with their technical staff were undaunted in exploring the countryside for hidden masterpieces. Help came from unusual and unexpected quarters. The military authorities, for example, lent anti-aircraft searchlights to enable photographs to be taken in the dark interiors of churches. The flying corps of the Czechoslovak army gave assistance in photographing important buildings from the air. Church authorities had to be tactfully approached and their co-operation secured, since the greater part of the works of art belong to the church. Finally reluctant owners had to be reassured and persuaded to trust their property to the exhibition experts.

Hundredweights of plaster were used in making casts for exhibition and many dilapidated pictures were skilfully restored by experts.

One of the most interesting problems solved was how to reproduce valuable frescoes which necessarily could not be moved. This was done by means of huge photographs colored on the spot by competent artists, thus ensuring as near an approach as possible to the originals. The photographic survey of all objects of art—specially undertaken for the exhibition—will alone provide valuable material for experts to work on in the future.

Another interesting point which the exhibition has brought to light is the interdependence of Czech and Slovak art in the past, in spite of political barriers, especially in the building of churches. The great Slovak painters J. B. Klemens and Petr Bohúň, whose fine portraits of nineteenth century Slovak patriots are on view at the Hradčany Castle, are students of the Prague Academy.

Michigan May Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

The Commonwealth of Michigan being in process of celebrating the centenary of its statehood, and the University of Michigan the one-hundredth year of its incorporation, the University School of Music extended itself beyond its usual enterprise in providing a May Festival of surpassing excellence.

Individual artists of international renown were backed by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, under command of Eugene Ormandy or Jose Iturbi, and by Dr. Earl V. Moore's Choral Union, plus the University Glee Club and the Lyra Male Chorus, all of them in programs arranged by Dr. Moore and President Charles A. Sink.

At the first concert Kirsten Flagstad sang the finale of "Götterdämmerung" with effortless artistry, and at the second concert Lauritz Melchior lifted his stentorian tenor voice in selections from "Meistersinger," "Siegfried" and "Valkyrie" and then, the massed choirs assisting, in long quotations from "Parsifal."

The first American performance of Eric Fogg's setting for William Blake's poem "The Seasons" came on this program, its rather tepid modernism paling beside Beethoven (whose "Leonore" overture opened the concert) and Wagner. The popular verdict seemed to favor the "Winter" episode as the most successful of the four, though the Choral Union sang them all with a nice balance of tone, which is more of a requisite in this type of music than lustiness.

Elisabeth Rethberg and Ezio Pinza wrote another triumph into May Festival history at the fourth concert, singing solo in the first part of the program and in the latter part of the program duets from "The Magic Flute," "Marriage of Figaro" and "Don Giovanni."

They participated in the final program's concert version of "Aïda," along with Marion Telva, American contralto, Arthur Carron, English tenor, and Carlo Morelli, baritone.

The instrumentalists of the Festival were Eugene List, the 18-year-old American pianist of note, and Joseph Knitzer, 23-year-old Detroit-born violinist, who is carving a career with his bow. In numbers as widely separated in mood and method as Mozart's A-major concerto and Ravel's "Tzigane," with Jose Iturbi conducting, Knitzer displayed an eloquence of expression that places him high among violinists.

Of the two conductors at this Festival, Iturbi was an old friend from visits with the Detroit symphony, and was welcomed as such, Ormandy made his Ann Arbor debut most successfully.

After the audiences had grown used to Ormandy's somewhat exaggerated mannerisms they found them to be the honest means of achieving beautiful effects, quite worthy to carry on the Stokowsky tradition. It was at the fourth concert, which he opened with the Brahms "Academic" overture and closed with the same composer's Fourth symphony that he made his most profound impression, for he not only gave a deeply moving interpretation of the symphony and provided Rethberg and Pinza with real orchestral support, but he included, midway in the program, a charming bit of contrast in eight Russian Folk Dances by Liadov, read with grace and delicacy.

Art in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Australia

The doyen of Australian landscape painters who work in the manner of direct representation of local effect plus somewhat of poetic sentiment, Arthur Streeton, has been honored by a knighthood—the second only in the history of Australian art, Sir John Longstaff—veteran of the portrait painters—long being the sole recipient of such distinction. Sir Arthur Streeton celebrated the fact with a most successful one-man show in Sydney. The Sydney National Gallery was among the many purchasers, adding three characteristic works—a still-life, and two landscapes—to its already many examples by this artist.

* * *

The extension of country Art Galleries in Australia—a welcome sign of the rapid growth of smaller cities in this continent, wherein the bulk of the population is largely centered in the few capital cities; and of the interest of the country people in art—has been increased by the opening of an Art Gallery at Toowoomba, Queensland. The Sydney Society of Artists, including in its membership the best artists of all States of the Commonwealth, organized a special show for the opening; and, as a further example of wide interest, is following this exhibition with another at the Brisbane National Gallery.

* * *

The establishment of an Australian National Academy has advanced to the point of a decision, at a meeting held in Melbourne recently, for the early announcement of the founding of the Academy, to be made from the capital city of the Commonwealth, Canberra. The ambition of the enthusiastic supporters of the Academy is that it will consolidate the art affairs of Australia, and procure a definite, without being too partisan, voice in the community.

From the "modern" camps several artists are gradually "finding themselves." They are no longer content with a flavor of semi-inspiration caught from the French Post-Impressionist Masters, and seem to have realized that what the artist says must be from himself. Their progress through "influences" has undoubtedly given them invaluable experience; and now, apprentices to enthusiasm no longer, genuine promise of personal productions is forthcoming.

* * *

A selection from the Tate Gallery, London, has recently been on view in Melbourne. Many of the pictures dated to Victorianism too patently, but it is hoped that the English authorities, having broken the ice, will send even more interesting examples in the near future. The exchange on loan, of valuable works of art between nations the world over, is a most happy sign of friendliness, and help to greater understanding of art. Australia—at the Antipodes—seems even more in need of such stimuli to local thought.

ARNOLD HAGUE

Gershwin Memorial Concert

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Doubtless the Gershwin Memorial Concert of Aug. 9 will rank as the outstanding event of Stadium Concerts for the summer of 1937. When George Gershwin himself visited the Lewisohn Stadium the public turned out for the event en masse. Yet the more than 20,000 who gathered there in tribute to his memory outnumbered by a good 2000 the audience he himself drew as soloist in a program of his own works.

In fact, the count of those who paid their tributes of affection and respect reached a figure that topped all records of Stadium Concerts, the previous record having been held by the concert with Jascha Heifetz as soloist on Aug. 2 of the present summer. Thus, once more we have impressive testimony as to the public's being attracted rather by the specially appealing than by an average, featureless symphonic program.

Naturally, the memorial program offered only works bearing George Gershwin's compelling signature—works in various styles and issuing from various periods of his life as a composer. First there was a medley from "Of Thee I Sing." Then came the Piano Concerto, whose Andante has aroused so much admiration. This led to a series of excerpts from the opera "Porgy and Bess," ending the first half of the program.

The second half was no less diversified. A selection from "Strike Up the Band" started it off. There was a long leap to "An American in Paris." Three songs to words by Ira Gershwin followed. Finally came the most widely popular composition of them all, the "Rhapsody in Blue."

As guest artists appearing with the Philharmonic-Symphony then were the Eva Jessye Choir and a further group of individual musicians who had been closely associated with Gershwin and his works. Harry Kaufman played the piano part in concerto and rhapsody. Ferde Grofé and Alexander Smallens shared the duties of conductor. Ethel Merman sang the songs of the two brothers; Anne Brown, Ruby Elzy and Todd Duncan were the soloists in the "Porgy and Bess" selections, as they had been when the opera was staged. From the foregoing survey one can see what an authentically Gershwin evening the memorial program provided.

Though all the performers were deservedly applauded, particular favor was the lot of Todd Duncan, who had to sing "I Got Plenty of Nuttin'" twice, and of Miss Merman, whose "I Got Rhythm" was likewise encored.

True, an expression of critical opinion is hardly in order after an occasion of this sort; still it may not be amiss to point out that for one listener, at any rate, the "Porgy and Bess" music, after a period of absence, came back with especial freshness and vigor. Perhaps that score will really turn out to be George Gershwin's most notable contribution to the music of America.

Gloucester Society of Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Gloucester, Mass.

The Gloucester Society of Artists is holding its second exhibition of the season in its gallery on Eastern Point Road. While the general average of the exhibition scarcely equals that of the first show, there are a few outstanding canvases, and at least one notable work in sculpture.

Almost every year exhibitions on Cape Ann bring forward less well-known art personalities. This season it is J. Huntington, whose canvas of slickered seamen pulling in a net against a storm-wave background, shown in the current exhibition of the Rockport Art Association, scored high in imaginative vigor. The same painter contributes "The Anchor," a high light of the Gloucester aggregate. It is simple in both color and composition, yet replete with imaginative quality. The large anchor of vermilion is caught among gray rocks and gray boat wreckage in gray water.

That artists see differently, even when working in the same locale, is well demonstrated in two such canvases as "Pigeon Cove," by Herbert Barnett, a conception of rocks, glints of water and scattered houses worked into a composite of browns, olive greens and gray-blues; and "Rocky Headlands," by Leighton R. Cram, developed in intensely vivid tones of yellow-green, blue, and blue-black. Rocky masses rise to blue heights while the sunlit depths hold their distance in yellow-green.

Color and its treatment lend distinction to "Light and Shade," by Harry de Maine, a scintillant, iridescent handling of a typical New England coast scene that combines the lure of water with the shade of great trees.

John Barber is to the fore again with his gray tonalities through which run cubistic perspectives. His "Street Scene in Porto" catches figures on balconies and in a court, and by leading the eye through the diagonal downward bias of rails, posts and figures, gains an insistent unity of impression. Unlike Cram or De Maine, however, he relies on subtle tones rather than intense colors for effect.

A painter whose work is always interesting and imaginative, although lacking, unfortunately, in technical grasp, is Ronda Rheal. "Clown" has a naïve, almost mystical charm, from its compelling eyes to the orange of its button pompons, and the olive-green of its costume.

As usual the Gruppes, father Charles P. and son Emile A., uphold the tradition of the sea, the former with "Taking Off the Catch" and the latter with "Evening, Bass Rocks." Gordon Grant, also, clings to the fishing harbor in "Leaving Port," a sensitively handled study of square riggers in an early morning fog that has drenched the dock and its waiting figures, and through which beats the intense silver of potential sunlight.

DOROTHY GRAFLY

Chicago Artists' Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

One of the largest art galleries in the world has opened its doors for an exhibition which will last until the Saturday before Labor Day. On the great Municipal Pier a room 200 feet long is displaying the work of Chicago artists—painters, sculptors, others, professional and amateur. No terms of exhibition could have been more liberal. Anyone wishing to bring two of his works was admitted to exhibit them. There was no jury nor committee of selection, and the result is most gratifying. It is remarkable that so large a proportion of the work is worth looking at, and some of it is of real merit. The water colors as a group come off best, and the sculpture easily ranks last place.

Catalogued at 40 cents contain the names of the artists, their works and the prices, and no commissions will be asked on sales. The price range is tremendous, for some of the exhibitors will part with their work for a modest $1.50 while others will consider nothing under $10,000. That there is public interest is apparent from an attendance of about 2000 people on the opening day and a sale of over 500 catalogues.

Much good should come of an exhibition of this kind, to the public and to the artists. It helps them to get acquainted on the simplest possible footing, and veteran exhibitors have not hesitated to send important things to be hung beside the work of those who have not yet received recognition.

But though there is no jury, the show is quite free from any hint of the typical No Jury Show. There is no attempt to astound the public or enrage the critics. Everyone is interested to send in what he most enjoys doing, and much of it is really good.

This is the third Art Feature of the Chicago Jubilee Year. The first was a select show of French Impressionists in a small gallery. The second, paintings of Chicago people and Chicago scenes, is now on view at the Art Institute. It may be that this tremendous exhibition at the Municipal Pier will accomplish more toward arousing public interest in art than either of the others.

C. F. K.

Winter Sports and Summer Heats

By Harold Hobson

London

Mr. Elmer Rice, the author of "Judgment Day," which is now to be seen at the Phoenix Theater, can write plays in almost any style. His "See Naples and Die" was a riotous comedy; his "Counselor-at-Law" was a rousing melodrama; and in "The Adding Machine" he wrote the most distinguished experiment in the Expressionist technique that has been seen in London.

Now, in "Judgment Day," Mr. Rice has followed the example of Edgar Allan Poe, and made a work of fiction out of the day-to-day reports of routine journalism. Poe got most of the facts and circumstances of "The Mystery of Marie Rogêt" out of newspaper articles, and "Judgment Day" is practically a paraphrase of the proceedings at the Reichstag fire trial of a few years ago. The Dutchman Van der Lubbe becomes a German, and is played with an air of dazed horror by Mr. Philip Leaver that is enormously effective, while the Russian Dimitroff, who astonished all Europe with the vigor and enterprise of his defense, is represented by a character called George Khitov, played with some excess of vocal energy by Mr. Eric Berry.

In his delineation of the judges Mr. Rice brings imagination to the assistance of the documents. There are five of these people, and each of them is a distinct individual. Two of them are time-servers, ready to give the verdict of treason which the totalitarian state demands in respect of the prisoners, who have been accused of an attempt on the life of the Leader. One of them vacillates, uneasily able to stifle the instructions of his legal conscience; and of the remainder, one finally breaks down in the face of threats. This is the president of the tribunal (Mr. Lewis Casson), and his weakness seems definitely to settle the prisoners' fate. But, as playgoers who saw "See Naples and Die" will remember, Mr. Rice has a notable way with revolver shots, and one of these brings about a comparatively happy ending.

The careful differentiation of the judges exposes the play's chief element of weakness. It is, of course, largely a political manifesto, and gives huge delight to the democratic sections of its audiences. The story, too, is dramatically worked out, and the trial is conducted with a neat interplay of stress and counterstress. The fault of the piece lies in the fact that Mr. Rice is more interested in his prisoners' politics than in the prisoners themselves. His object is to show that a totalitarian state is a highly unpleasant thing rather than to display the behavior of three individuals on trial for their lives. The consequence is that the audience tends to be indifferent to the fate of the prisoners, whose activities might have been followed with intense interest had their characters been outlined with the clarity given to the study of the judges.

"Judgment Day" raises the political temper of the audience to real summer heat. But a second show just put on at the Coliseum is admirable for the purpose of cooling it down again. This is "St. Moritz," an all-skating entertainment on an ice floor. The cream of the talent of the skating world has been skimmed to provide this revue. The cast includes Miss Pamela Prior, who is said to have won bronze, silver and gold medals in record time and who gained the World Professional Championship this year; Mr. Erich Erdos, winner of the University Championship at St. Moritz in 1935; Mr. Hermann Steinschaden, who holds the Senior Bavarian Championship, and several other eminent exponents.

Kimball standards of musical quality and dominating value, established 80 years ago, have made the name Kimball a household word, internationally, in things musical. And there has never been a change in family ownership or management of the business—protection for every buyer of a Kimball piano.

WM. KIMBALL CO.
80TH ANNIVERSARY
Write for De Luxe 80th Anniversary Catalog

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Five-Year Study of Vacation Camp Idea Under Way

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Camp Education—American Style—Seriously Studied

This Nationwide Stocktaking of Camps' Place in Education Should Co-ordinate Contributions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Though 3,000,000 boys, girls and adults attend about 20,000 camps of all types in the United States, there seems to be a need not only for expansion of camp sites, but for training of counselors. It is interesting, therefore, to learn that through the American Camping Association a nationwide stocktaking is in progress as the first step of a five-year plan. Under this program, made possible by a grant of $100,000 from the Chrysler Corporation, the association will not directly conduct researches, but will supervise and co-ordinate studies in the various fields of camp activities.

The association was chosen as broadly representative of all camping, for it is composed of directors and counselors of every type of camp, whether for boys, girls, co-educational or for adults. It comprises not only private camps, but those operated by federal, state and municipal authorities, and by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, Salvation Army, Camp Fire Girls, 4-H Clubs, Boys' Clubs, social settlements and schools.

This Year's Program

This year's program includes a survey to determine camp needs throughout the United States and Canada, to study problems peculiar to different areas, and to develop standards of practice in organized camping. Regional conferences will be held in both countries to discuss issues and conclusions, followed by special meetings at which health, sanitation, safety and other topics will be taken up in each major area.

The United States Office of Education, the National Youth Administration and other groups will co-operate in this "exploratory inquiry." The National Park Service, through its current recreational survey, is assisting in locating every camp in America; in many states, it is said, the number of public and private camps is not definitely known.

In the years to follow, the new program will, according to Hazel K. Allen, the association's president, "encompass the full scope of camping's major problems, the techniques both educational and administrative employed in camping, and the effects of camping experience upon the individual." The organized plan is expected to give impetus to the objectives of camping as an educational, recreational, health-giving and character-developing activity.

The Three I's Of Camping

"The organized summer camp is the most important step in education that America has given the world," the late Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, said 15 years ago. Since then progressive leaders have striven to make camping a supplement to the school as a developer of the "three I's"—independence, initiative, imagination.

The traditional type of camping, it is pointed out by H. W. Gibson, former president of the association, "is gradually being replaced by a new camp procedure, which calls for individual counseling and guidance in dealing with boys and girls, the abolition of awards and honor systems, and the introduction of a system for self-improvement, personality enrichment and individual achievements."

For Teaching Conservation

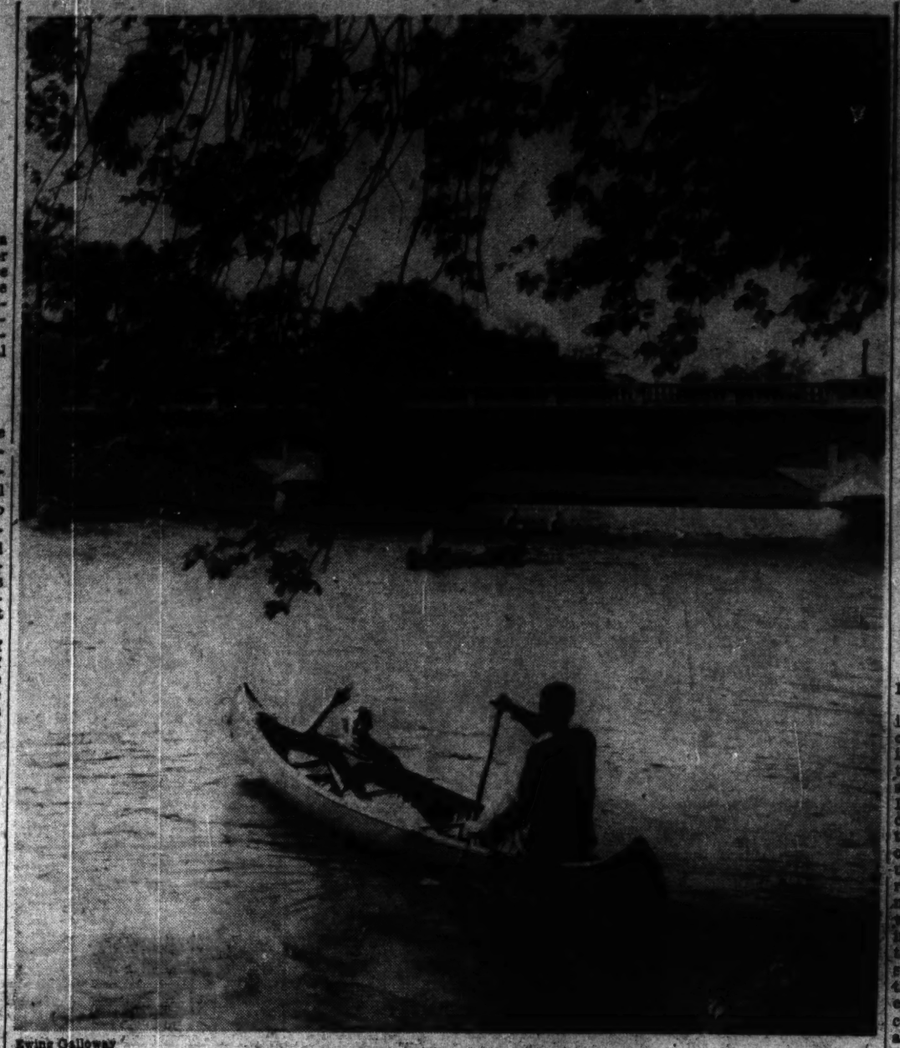
The camp nowadays is held one of the finest opportunities for teaching conservation of our natural resources—the need for saving animal and plant life, soil and forests so dramatically brought to national attention by droughts, dust storms and floods. Some camps emphasize recreation, others education, still others skilled sports or handicraft, woodcraft, dancing, music, dramatic art or foreign language study.

Among the new goals is that of making camp life approach that of the outside world. Away from the protection of family or position, the young camper must stand on his own feet, meeting others on an equal level and developing a mature attitude in his relations with his fellows. Greater freedom at camp has generally supplanted rigid schedules of exercises and study.

Scope Of the Movement

To thousands of children from crowded environments the stay at camp brings their only sight during the year of open meadows and wide skies, their chance to breathe country air and taste nature unspoiled by the city. They swim and hike, make things with their own hands, and discover the particular joy of sleeping directly under the stars.

The American camp idea now girdles the world, 35 countries having camps organized after the American plan. In Canada, Central and South America and the West Indies; in Japan, India, China, Australia and in all Europe the camp movement has gained an extraordinary hold. Since 1924 international tours "to promote the idea of world outlook and world brotherhood among boys of all nations" have been held each year. At one meeting in India, boys from 12 countries in five continents sat around the campfire and spoke in 10 tongues.



Ewing Galloway

On the Iowa River at the University of Iowa

Summer sessions are nearly over. Soon many a university campus will snatch a surreptitious late-August nap to last until its greenest of undergraduates descend upon it en mass toward the end of September. Summer sessions afford opportunity to teachers by the thousand to bring themselves up to date on their subjects, to renew their contacts with the academic world at its higher levels, and perhaps to make the acquaintance with some university they have not known before. Students, also, often broaden their college horizons through "studying around" at other colleges in the summer. All of which may have more to do with canoeing than appears on the surface. For the summer session affords opportunity, as well, to enjoy the recreational facilities of the university. The tennis courts, the river with its sculls and canoes, the squash courts, the pools and other means of enjoyment, are a real treat to many a summer student who has had a teaching job and very little recreation of this sort during the year. The University of Iowa, where this photograph is taken, is at Iowa City, Iowa. Its buildings are on both banks of the river.

Small College—or University?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps more than a few of you are still weighing the important question of "What college?" and trying to decide whether a certain small college you like quite well, or a big university of your acquaintance, will see you next month. Possibly you recall "Helen's" letter from a very good small college. "Helen" had been out of high school for a long time, then resigned from her position in order to go to college. She loves it, but she said in her letter last winter that she had found it hard at first to get used to the rather light attitude that most of the students seemed to have toward their studies. Our first speaker today brings out some interesting advantages that the small college has over the big university, and one important advantage the university might claim over the small college. We should be glad to hear from others along these lines. Will someone speak for the university's contribution?—Chairman.

General Average Higher

Wisconsin

Dear Friends:

A number of months ago I noticed in the Round Table a letter from a certain college town in Illinois. It interested me very much, because there is only one college in that town and I knew it must be the one that I attended. I graduated from that college and have recently finished three years of graduate work in one of our leading universities. As this university has a very high scholastic rating, the question arose in my mind as to whether the person who wrote the letter would find a greater intellectual interest at a university than at a small college. A comparison of the two leads me to believe that there is a greater general interest in things intellectual at the small college than at the university; but a few points concerning each may be worth mentioning.

In both schools there is an interest among a majority of the students in getting lessons done for the next day. This of course varies with the individual student and, while a slight advantage may rest with the small college, because of the small classes and the fact that the slacker is more easily found out, I think there is little difference between the two schools in this phase of the question.

Within the classroom, the small number of students in the typical small college class allows for a much greater general discussion by all the students of the subject under consideration. This participation by all the students makes it necessary for the student to do his own thinking and awakens his interest in a way no mere attendance at a lecture could ever do. In the large classes at the university, the student takes notes at a lecture given by a professor who may have an illustrious name but is not because of that fact necessarily a good teacher. What general discussion there is usually is carried on by a small group of the better students in the class, while the others take notes or daydream.

Outside of the classroom, I found a very fine balance between interest in intellectual and social things in the small college I happen to know well. There is a greater interest on the part of the typical college undergraduate in art and national and international affairs than I have found at the university. There does exist a small intellectual group at the university that takes an avid interest in such things; but the ordinary undergraduate's interest is limited mainly to sports and social affairs. In the small college the student's opportunity for participation in sports and other campus activities, which provide such fine training for future life, is much greater than at the university. There is an opportunity for every student to get into some form of extra-curricular activity; while at a large school only the best at a particular activity are given an opportunity to participate.

The large university is no doubt the best place for an older and more mature individual who wishes to specialize in some particular line of scholastic endeavor. The small college, on the other hand, is better able to guide the development of the student's character and give him the individual attention impossible at a large institution. For the student, just out of high school, who wishes a good general education, the small college is preferable. It is better able, in my opinion, to turn out a well-rounded individual, interested in all the right endeavors of man.

(Mr.) R. A. R.

Let Us Hear From More Students

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

I was delighted to read the letter from the American student in Vienna. It has answered, in a degree, my long-cherished desire that more American and English students studying abroad, especially on the continent of Europe, would make themselves known to us. They are in a unique position to interpret the ideals of a country and its people to us. And what interesting things they could tell us, if they only would! Let us hope that more students studying abroad—yes, and at home—will write us.

(Miss) E. M. F.

* * *

We have a sheaf of "greetings" for you from various Monitor study groups. Since they write chiefly to say "hello," however, and do not try to present ideas for discussion, we are not printing the letters in the column. Instead, we shall from time to time pass along to you the greetings. Sagwa (Good Will) Club of Boise, Idaho, salutes you by Miss J. McK.; and also reports that it has a monthly paper, Sagwa Scoops. Roti-Nom Club of Portland, Oregon, greets you via Mrs. E. J. N. (try spelling the club name backwards!). Chicago Concord Club, a branch of the Concord Club of Cleveland (how that family of clubs does grow!) sends word by Miss I. D. Some other time we will mention more.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

HELENE BOLL
Well Known Lecturer and Radio Artist
271 Beacon Street, Boston
Intensive Professional Training
Public Speaking Seminars for Professional and Business People
Instruction for Stage, Platform, Radio
Special Courses for Teachers
FALL TERM begins Oct. 1st
Unusually successful record of graduate students.

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL
United States
Baldwin Secretarial School
SMALL—EXCLUSIVE
Central Location, Cheery Quarters
Personal Attention, Limited Registration
Platt Bldg., Park St., near Washington
PORTLAND, OREGON

Founded 1865 Seventy-Third Year
BUSINESS TRAINING
Courses that offer thorough preparation for young men and women who intend to make business a career.
Fall term, Sept. 7. Write. Beginner for information.
PEIRCE SCHOOL
1406 West Pine Street Philadelphia, Pa.

THOROUGHLY the finest types of positions go to Gregg writers and graduates of Gregg College. Investigate our day and evening classes starting any Monday.
Call, write, or telephone State 1881 for Catalog
Start Any Monday, Day or Evening
The GREGG College
6 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

DAY SCHOOLS
In GREENWICH, Conn.
BRUNSWICK SCHOOL
Established 1902
Prepares boys of Westchester County, N. Y., and Fairfield County, Conn., for entrance to college by examination or certificate. Also preparation for Boarding Schools. Full Country Day School program for boys 5 to 14. Faculty of 14 men and 14 women; a master for every 7 boys; 5-day boarding for selected group. For booklet address
THOMAS BURTON, Headmaster

WOMEN'S COLLEGE
MARYLAND
College for Women
Where North and South meet. A.B., B.S. degrees; certificates in Liberal and Fine Arts, Home Ec. Music. Kindergarten Training. Speech. Secretarial. Suburban to Baltimore. All sports. Riding. Catalog. Maryland College, Box M, Catherville, Md.

COEDUCATIONAL
Van Horn Home School
"20 Acres Fresh Air and Scenic Beauty"
High moral standard
Superior Educational advantages.
Kindergarten through tenth grade
SUMMER CAMP
MRS. MAE I. VAN HORN Pleasant Acres, Hayward Calif. Hayward 53-Y-5

Berkeley Hall School
Excellent Day and Boarding Facilities.
300 No. Swall Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif.

WINNWOOD
"Right Thinking and Acting"
Progressive Educational Advantages
First Grade through High School
FALL TERM Opens Sept. 14
Send for our new catalog
Charles H. Welsby, Headmaster
Lake Grove, Long Island, New York

BOYS and GIRLS
are accepted in the Boarding Department at the age of 12. Write for Lower School Catalog.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School • Senior College
Lower School • Junior College
Coeducational

Graduate Personnel Training

Radcliffe's New School Reaches First Milestone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

"Good morning, Miss Beck. Won't you come in and sit down?" "Miss Jennings," acting as employment director of an imaginary wholesale drug company, was addressing a young girl who, in acting as "Miss Beck," hesitated irresolutely between office door and desk.

"Well, I have my mother outside. May I ask her in?" stammered Miss Beck.

"No," said the employment director, "I'd prefer to talk to you alone for a few moments." Miss Beck, clad in a frock of pale blue sheer with matching picture hat, sat down uneasily on the other side of Miss Jennings' desk, her brilliantly tipped fingers toying with her hand bag. She had come for an interview about a position for which she had already made written application.

Miss Jennings and Miss Beck are characters in the first of two skits written by members of the newly organized Training School in Personnel Administration at Radcliffe College, and recently presented before students at the summer secretarial school held at Radcliffe under the direction of the Appointment Bureau. The first was aimed to show what not to do when applying for a job, while the second illustrated a procedure more apt to impress an employer favorably.

To Meet A Business Need

There are five girls enrolled in the training school and all are interested participants in what promises to be a constructive experiment in preparing girls for a profession for which there has been up to now little or no specific training at the graduate level. Radcliffe hopes to work out a course of training that will meet what appears to be a real need in the business world.

There is said to be an increasing demand for personnel administrators both in government services and in business firms, educational institutions and social service organizations. Yet there seem to be too few people who are adequately trained to fill such positions. Personnel work has been defined as the administration of human relationships within an organization, and it covers such specific problems as hiring, selection, placement, training, promotion, health, safety, recreation, lunch rooms, rest rooms and other welfare projects. The need for training in this important and expanding field—a field in which women are welcome—has become generally recognized by placement workers, according to Miss Edith Stedman, Director of the Radcliffe Appointment Bureau, who is director of the new school.

Field Work Provides Actual Experience

All five of the girls enrolled in the new course are college graduates and two of them have already had some practical experience in personnel work. They have now completed the first unit of their eleven months course—a session at the Harvard summer school—and will continue with five weeks of field work. This field work is an important part of the whole training and the period from February through June will be devoted entirely to it, following a semester at the Radcliffe Graduate School devoted to courses in such fields as sociology, psychology and government. Additional seminar courses on the Psychology of Human Behavior and on Interviewing and Counseling will be given by members of the faculty of the Simmons College School of Social Work.

The field work is under the supervision of Miss Jeannette Berger, formerly personnel supervisor, United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. In planning this work, the student's major interests, previous training and objectives are taken into consideration. Arrangements have been made with local business firms and other organizations to give the girls actual experience in employment departments and in other phases of personnel work. It is hoped that by the end of the course the girls will have had an opportunity to do some work in the three fields of personnel work, educational, industrial and public.

During this first field work period one of the girls is to work in a public employment office. Another in the employment office of a private business organization, while a third will be working with the Y. W. C. A. on a testing program dealing with vocational aptitude and personality tests. A fourth member of the group will have the opportunity of assisting with a survey that is being made of vocational opportunities for girls in Boston. Their practical experience may not always be gained in direct personnel work, however. It may be, for instance, that a girl whose interests lie in work with factory employees, will find it advisable for a short time to take a position as a factory worker in order to gain a better understanding of employee work and viewpoints.

The personnel administrator must be able to meet workers and executives on their own levels, and to talk their own language. She must know, too, the skills, the advantages and disadvantages of the most menial of jobs, and she must also have a complete grasp of the general policy of the firm with which she is associated. The course at Radcliffe is designed to enable the student to enter the field of personnel administration with some understanding of the human problems involved, together with a knowledge of method and procedures. It is hoped that the course will enable its students, if not to start, at least to advance more rapidly and intelligently to the position of trust and responsibility that is a personnel administrator's.

ALICE MYERS.

'The Clarkes' 'Dinner Table Tours'

On Which Each Member Conducts the Rest of the Family to Far Places

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"But where can we go in such a short vacation as Father's this year?" asked 12-year-old Bobby. "I want to hike out West where there are cowboys in rodeos and Indians and geysers."

"Geysers twirling a lariat? My word! Perhaps the lad means 'geezers'!" Nan murmured with the ennui of just-sixteen. "I long to travel abroad—Piccadilly! Paris!"

"I didn't mean—" Bobby began hotly; then, as Nan's witticism penetrated, he chuckled and, turning, asked, "Where'd you like to go, Gene?"

"To the ancient mounds in Ohio, to the Mayan temples in Mexico—anywhere archaeologists are working," Gene answered.

"There is a way," their mother said, smiling, "by which each of you can go to the land of your 'heart's desire.' And you may start today."

Gene and Nan stared. "Today?" Bobby repeated incredulously, then glimpsing the idea, "You mean by pictures?"

"And through the movies, reading, and other ways."

"We're off, then!" Gene cried.

Complete With Maps And Foreign Dictionaries

Thus began the Clarkes' "Dinner Table Tours," so called because at this leisurely meal each member shared with the family fresh developments in the imaginary travel developments of the day. Road, political and geologic maps were hung in the dining room. As even these sometimes proved inadequate, Gene and Bobby became adept at mapping their own trails. Nan and Gene conned foreign language dictionaries and grammars. And Bobby reported excitedly, after consulting his "Travel Log" to check his bearings, that he with some other tourists had been detained six hours that day at the Platte River, because a bridge went out—he had heard so over the radio.

Reality, as well as educational value, was given to the project by Mr. Clarke's suggestion that mileages and expense accounts be kept—arithmetic with a vengeance, but they enjoyed it. And the geometry Gene encountered in his investigation of Mayan pyramids made him review portions of it with respect.

Information about past events, places, and peoples were acquired in wholesale quantities by Bobby on his western tour. Vicariously he journeyed by pony express, reined up at Dodge City to see Boot Hill of vanquished desperado fame, walked in the ruts of the old Indian trail, and in Arizona participated in the attempted round-up of semi-wild horses which failed, a pioneer cattleman said, "because those mustangs are smarter than us."

Intricacies of Passports And Visas Mastered

Once Nan, having mastered the intricacies of passports, visas, and ocean liners, was imaginatively abroad, she found even more exciting places than the Parisian dress houses to explore. She spoke of the Boy Scout jamboree in Holland, the supplanting of gondolas by motorboats in Venice, and the tangy smoke of turf fires in Wicklow. Her choosing to return by freighter was a triumph over snobbishness.

Gene's proofs that the ancient Incas kept bulldogs as pets were as fascinating as his stories of stone jaguar altars with eyes of fine apple-green jade, and his accounts of the efforts of his fellow scientists to decipher hieroglyphs. On his mound-builder excursion to Ohio he was accompanied by Grandfather Clarke, who combined a cane-rocker trip to his boyhood home with a pilgrimage to the shrine of his life-long hero, the McGuffey museum at Oxford.

Indeed, so extensive were the Clarkes' vacation jaunts that the children's father, who with their mother had just returned from a magazine-article trip to Kentucky, laughingly declared that it was highly fortunate their travel was in fancy that summer, since to finance it would have exhausted the gold supply buried in the Port Knox vault. Whereupon the young Clarkes assured him that it was worth much more to them.

Shortwave Programs

To Bring Other Countries Into the Classroom

Columbus, Ohio

Ohio State University, with the co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation, is preparing to seek new aids for education and international understanding in the field of shortwave radio.

With the assistance of a grant from the Rockefeller organization, Prof. W. S. Hendrix, chairman of Ohio State's Romance languages department, will start exploration of possible use in the classroom of shortwave broadcasts from other nations.

Many schools already use United States broadcasts as aids in their educational programs, but little or nothing has been done so far toward making the same use of broadcasts from abroad.

During the first year, Professor Hendrix says, research will be devoted largely to the study of programs from the Spanish-American countries.

The Ohio State faculty member has just returned from Mexico City, where he found government officials willing to give every co-operation. They are arranging a special series of broadcasts, including lectures by national leaders on such subjects as Mexican archaeology, colonial and modern architecture, ethnography, social problems, history, science, plastic arts, music, the dance, and literature.

Success of the project, Professor Hendrix points out, includes not alone the bringing of programs into the classroom but also of learning how to use them properly.

Two or more graduate students in Romance languages will start work this fall on the logging of foreign stations and the determination of the hours at which reception is sufficiently clear for classroom use. Several other United States universities and colleges will co-operate in order that reception in different sections can be determined.

One Ohio State classroom, in Derby Hall, will be equipped with shortwave receiving set, in which a selected group of students will co-operate with instructors in developing a technique for the educational use of these programs.

Use of radio in language instruction is no novelty to Professor Hendrix and his associates at the university. For eight years the department has been broadcasting French and Spanish lessons over the Ohio State station and an effective technique has been developed for such instruction. Progress of the students has been followed through periodic examinations, and the enrollment during the eight years has run into the thousands.

More Jobs Than Applicants

Smith College Vocational Office Analyzes Trends

The vocational office of Smith College reports 30 per cent more openings for women in business, research, government and other noncommercial organizations in the last nine months than a year ago.

Of the placements of Smith College alumnae and seniors by mid-April, 39 per cent were in teaching, 28 per cent in business, a like per cent in government departments, hospitals, research foundations, and other nonprofit-making organizations, 2 per cent in social work, and 3 per cent in miscellaneous fields. Within the business group the largest number have been placed in secretarial work. Other fields in order of number placed are: department stores, research, insurance, service representative work for telephone companies, copywriting, statistics, fashion and libraries.

Already there is a shortage of well-trained secretaries, personable and willing to shoulder responsibility; a lack of statisticians with either previous experience or secretarial training; a demand for graduates with science majors and language equipment, and openings for placement and employment specialists.

Social work agencies are experiencing a marked shortage of workers because trained persons occupied with relief problems during the depression have been reabsorbed by private agencies and the government.

In teaching, however, the shift from an oversupply to a scarcity of good candidates is less marked than in business. Despite enlargements of teaching staffs and some increasing demands for teachers, there is not yet a serious shortage. However, there are indications that such a shortage will soon come about.

In the department store field the usual beginning position continues to be selling. From this as a start, college graduates go into buying positions, advertising, styling, personnel, and all the other outgrowths, but selling first seems to be absolutely necessary. (Placement Trends for College Women by Marjory P. Nield and Ruth Houghton—Occupations, June, 1937.)

Special Offer
Next Five Issues for $1.00
Read and enjoy the next five issues of AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHY at this special price. (Outside U. S. A. send $1.40.) Learn the secrets of professionals—the helpful hints of amateurs. If you prefer, send 10 cents for recent issue as sample. Every month, sixty-five pages of articles, special features and pictures. Send today.
AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHY
353 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts

SCHOOLS—British Isles
CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
(14 miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Recognized by the Board of Education
Preparation for University Scholarship and other public examinations
International outlook
Apply Principal Tel. ESHER 810

DRAMATIC ARTS
United States
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training
Fall Term Begins Oct. 26th
Catalog from Secretary, Room 258
Carnegie Hall, New York

ART
ART
INDUSTRIAL ART • FINE ARTS
ADVERTISING • ILLUSTRATION
SCULPTURE • ART EDUCATION
COSTUME • DRAMA • CRAFTS
Classes for adults and children. Day, Evening, Saturday
Catalog • Central 7081 • Michigan Av. at Adams St.
THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States
WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding, secure catalog of the progressive "Todd School for Boys." Harmony ideals. Oldest in West. Note:—College accredited. 29th year. Ages 6 to 18. Most teachers. House mothers. Shop. New Pool. Horsemanship. All Sports. C. & N. W. or Auto Route 19. Visit. Hour from Chicago. For CATALOG, write Roger Hill, Principal, Box D-8, WOODSTOCK, ILL.
TODD
Distinguished Country Boarding School
With growing reputation throughout America for its advanced teaching methods. Fully accredited. An ideal school situated amidst Northern Michigan's pine trees and white sands. Hiking, riding, competitive athletics—all winter sports. Send letter or post card for free Picture Book. Address William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan
FREE PICTURE BOOK
LEELANAU SCHOOL

ONARGA FOR BOYS
—in a School of Constructive Thinking!
Accredited. Prepares for College or Business. 5th to 8th Grade and High School. Athletics. Five buildings. 85 miles south of Chicago. Endowed. CATALOG
Col. J. M. Sittinger, Supt.
Box M, Onarga, Illinois Visit Now

1833 SUFFIELD ACADEMY 1937
College Preparatory and General Courses. Junior School for younger boys. Teaching how to study emphasized.
Rev. Brownell Gage, Ph.D. Headmaster
68 High Street Suffield, Conn.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
Drew Seminary
Accredited school for 120 girls. Thorough college preparatory, general courses. Music, art, secretarial, dramatics. On beautiful Lake Glenwolde, 80 miles north of New York City. Inspiring contacts with companionable faculty in atmosphere of cultured home. Student government. All sports, riding. Gymnasium. 64 acres. Separate Junior School Unit near. Catalog.
Dr. H. E. Wright, Pres., Box S, Carmel, N. Y.

SEA PINES SCHOOL
RESIDENT STUDY GROUPS
Education through companionship. Fundamental culture in the light of Christian ideals.
Inspiring individual programs. Fall and Spring on Cape Cod.
Winter Term in Florida
Address FAITH BICKFORD
Box 9, Brewster, Mass.

From a LETTER
It does caught the new vision in the field of education—namely to keep over the student for lifelong life! Why daughter is one example of your training—
to BROADVIEW
Preparatory Education for girls in the surroundings of a charming home.
ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

The Home Forum

Another Hilltop

YOU would like this spot. Yet, in passing casually, you would not suspect its existence. The road sweeps up the hill in a sweet, winding curve, past Jim Kibbee's brown old house amid its informal orchard, past my neighbor Lee's white house and green barns. There is a brief glimpse over the valley; then, after the fashion of many New England hill roads, at the crest the black ribbon runs through a cut lined with birches. The road swoops through woodland, rises to Golden Hill beyond. Your foot goes down. The roadside trees swish past. There is another and a higher hill ahead.

But, had you gone slowly through this cut, you must have seen this narrow path twisting up under the birches. Pull in here, where in 1817 they dug gravel. Go back. Set your feet on this narrow track. The next hill, the next view, can wait a bit.

Above the cut the ground levels, climbs slightly, and the path is brown carpeted, winding through the green dusk of young pines. There is a stone wall, a gap in its lichened length. This break in the wall is a magic gateway; pass through it, and you are in another and unsuspected world. Cars drone past on the hidden road behind, already dim and distant. At one stride you have stepped into something strange. This might be high New Hampshire, might be Vermont.

* * *

FROM THE ROAD you had no hint of this. But there is the town below, a glimpse of blue water amid the green, and blue hills stretching westward. Yet so modest is this Strawberry Hill that it almost fails to show on the geodetic maps. The name is unknown outside Jaalam; almost is its use confined to this neighborhood alone. It is our own. From it we see nothing new, nothing unknown. We like it the better for that. There is the town below, the domed maples thick with summer green, the roofs, and the gables, and the white spires. That we know. Beyond the ledge, down through the pasture blue with chicory, golden with brown-eyed Susans, the path leads toward the placid stretch of the pond, with its coves, and the two small islands, and the silver stretch of beach under the oaks of the further shore. That, too, is familiar to us. Further, the wooded Ridge slopes south; here, between it and the broken fangs of the Rocky Woods, Jaalam Stream comes down from the Plain. Beyond this, Apoquash lifts his rounded head, and past one shoulder the folded hills reach westward, each more faintly blue than the last. And dimly, on days when it is very clear, like a faint thumb print on the western sky stands Wachusett. But about it all there is nothing strange to us. We know all this.

* * *

YET WE LIKE to come here. There is about it a neighborhood ritual. George drops over the wall, of a long summer evening. He looks askance at our nimbus, but finds words of praise for the hollyhocks. We wander off, up the hill, to badger Jim Kibbee. The sun lowers as we lean on the fence; we go on, and Jim goes with us. In his barnyard Lee putters with a tractor. We cock our hats, and swagger, and pity him. If he'd get up betimes, forego the afternoon nap, he too would be free. He grins, gives back better than we send. He goes on with us. We go through the pine belt, cross the wall. The grass of this old pasture is thick and sweet; we sit here, and chew the long stems, argue, talk, are silent. The slow wind has the scent of pine, of sweet fern distilled through the long summer day; it whispers overhead in the great crotched bull pine. Cars thrum past, half heard, unnoted. Boys' voices drift from the pond. A canoe drifts across a silver reach; there rises the bumblebee drone of an outboard cutting swift circles. A crow caws. We drowse, fall silent, watch the westering sun over our familiar valley. New things are good; from them we derive knowledge. But old things are better; from them comes wisdom.

* * *

LEE'S OLD PASTURE, studded with trimmed blueberry bushes, slopes down to the woodland fringing the pond. Once the old road ran here; the cut came with the straightening of 1817. The wall rising from the pond, ending here, was a bound line between Colonial grants. To the left, the south, was Golden's; he built, after Philip's War, on the eastward slope of the further hill, and this was his furthest mark. Where the walls corner stands a great granite block set by him, deep sunk, roughly hewn, weathered by the suns and snows of a quarter millennium. Jim Kibbee leans against it, propping his back comfortably; lichens cling to it, are part of it. The great pine beyond is fire-hollowed. Still sturdy, the tree must span a century or more. Generations of boys have built huts under its wide branches, have climbed the brown trunk to sway amid the high yards and the green sails spread in the piping wind. On the ledge, where the gray granite is whitened and chipped, are the marks of their fires. How many fires, through how many years, have been built on this selfsame spot? It is beyond our imagining. Once, years ago, Lee plowed this sloping field, and the earth was thick with quartz chips. He found arrowheads, and scrapers, and a stone gouge still holding its edge. The bronzed people, the fishers and hunters of the dawn, perhaps built fires here in the cleft ledge, and watched the slow smoke drift and flatten in the wind over the valley.

* * *

AND PERHAPS THEY too sat here of long evenings, coming up from the lodges, stopping, going on, ending here. The sun lowers, is without heat; the locusts cease their drowsy chant. Scented with pine and sweet fern, the wind mounts the slope. A canoe drifts on the flawed silver of the pond, and there are boys' voices calling. The talk drifts as the bronzed men chew sweet grass stems; their voices touch the news from the Pequot country, from the Abenakis, from the Long House. Slowly the shallow valley fills with the amethyst haze of evening; the westward ridges are drawn lines against an amber wash. The red sun is a swimming bubble of fire. It touches the foot of Apunack.

"Now he begins his climb."

That was Jim Kibbee, from his seat against Golden's bound-mark. Or was it an echo from an older time? The drawled, contented words might have been deeper, harsher and Jim's sun-dark face darker still. For now, as then, the sun begins his southward climb over Apunack. In high June, and at the year's end, it sets a handbreadth on either side; between times each sunset marks a slow climb to the crest, a slow descent of the further slope. And when, in this yearly swing, it first touches Apunack's foot, the tide has turned. The year ebbs.

* * *

ONCE, FOR ME—for all of us, perhaps—there was a sadness about that. Another summer had deepened, had come to perfection; now it waned, and I had a sense of loss. But that is so no longer. A thing has happened to me as subtle and intangible as our first awareness of this turning tide. Perhaps this evening, for the first time, there is a hint of autumnal coolness in the slow drift of air from the pond, or the first cricket has taken up the tune where the heat-drowsed locusts left off. The sun touches Apunack's foot; a line has been crossed. Now he begins his climb, and subtly our viewpoint alters. Perhaps I too have crossed a line, have attained a new maturity. My viewpoint has changed. Summer goes, and I have no regrets.

It is queer. I am confused by it. Does the tide ebb, or make? Which is the flood, where the tide mark? It may be that what we call maturity is but a return to a wisdom which we had once, when we were very young, and have since forgotten. For now, as we sit here of this long summer evening, and lank Jim's drawled voice notes this first sign of the waning year, I think of this same spot and small Donald.

* * *

HE WAS THERE, then. His people visited us, and about this winding road, past the brown house, past the white house, he was curious. Where did it go? To the hilltop. And it ended there? It did. But did it really? He must see this for himself. So we set out, and we went slowly past Jim's and the marvel of ducks and fuzzy ducklings under the apple trees, and more slowly still past Lee's and the brown cows. The black road, Donald could see, was but a by-pass for carriage folk; this path was for us. His fat brown legs twinkled through the pines, through the gap in the wall; we came out on Jaalam Town in the green valley, the pond winking silver in the sun, the blue ridges reaching westward. Donald said: "Ooh!" and in the soft, deep pasture grass, under the old pine, he sat down with that sudden slumping grace of children. He looked, and then he chuckled, the deep chuckle of maturity that we have at three and, sometimes, regain later. And with a fat forefinger he pointed. There, past the fire-blackened ledge, past the blueberry bushes, down the slope toward the pond went the path.

"It does *not* end," he discovered. "It just begins again!"

We all rediscover that.

DANIEL CHASE

On a Summer Morning

ON a summer morning
Singing in the reeds
The blackbird takes delight
In the friendliness of night.

It brings the quiet moon,
It brings the pleasant dew,
It brings the silence of the hours
To willow, reed, and meadow flowers.

Then from the waking river,
The curling mist arising,
The snail ascends the shining blade
To see an early morning made,

And blossoms take the sun
Below the bending spray
And every branch and berry glistens
Where the blackbird sings and listens.

CHARLES MALAM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 3 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysee Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honore
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

The Christian Science Monitor — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

SELF-PORTRAIT OF BENOZZO GOZZOLI: *From His Fresco in the Medici (now the Riccardi) Palace, Florence*

THE Uffizi Gallery, in Florence, possesses a magnificent and ever growing collection of self-portraits by artists of many generations and many lands. But, while a number of early painters, such as Filippino Lippi, Leonardo da Vinci, and Raphael, are represented there, many others are lacking, so that we have to search for their portraits in the groups of figures shown in large compositions now hanging in galleries or surviving on frescoed walls. One of these is Benozzo Gozzoli, whose portrait, with an inscription on the cap, forms part of a group in his painting representing the Journey of the Magi and frescoed on the walls of the old Medicean palace in Florence.

Benozzo Gozzoli (1420-1497), pupil of Fra Angelico and, as his biographer Vasari says, "deservedly loved by his master," was considered "a man of fertile invention, and prolific in animals, perspective, landscapes and ornaments." A hard worker, he "distanced all the others of his age by his perseverance" and "always lived most temperately and like a good Christian, spending his whole life in worthy employment."

He worked in Florence, Rome, Pisa, San Gimignano, and other places, covering immense wall spaces with his delightful inventions and imaginations, scattering a "multitude of portraits" through his work, showing a joyous alertness to the loveliness of trees and flowers, animals, birds and children, enriching his scenes with countless delicate details and breathing into them the enchanted atmosphere of poetic legend and fairy-tale.

This self-portrait shows the observant eyes of the artist and the smooth, firmly moulded face. The head is set erect upon the shoulders, the whole aspect witnessing to "that assured and tranquil condition enjoyed," according to Vasari, by the painter as the result of his industrious, upright and temperate life.

River Shore Defense

(Last Call to the Colors)

EACH day the purple loosestrife lengthens
Its bright encampment along the banks;
Each day the cardinal flower strengthens
The flame that leaps from its slender ranks.
Embattled beauty brings up new forces;
The blue jay trumpets a call to charms,
As summer marshals her last resources,
And the flowers of August spring to arms.

Each night from Black Watch troops of crickets
Are picked the sentries for sleeping lines;
Each night from dark of the alder thickets
The password sounds, and a gold moon shines.
A chill drifts over the star-shot river,
And the hesitant deer give softer tread,
As the fringed lids of the gentian quiver,
And a dawn comes showing one leaf stained red.

ADIN BALLOU

Budapest, the Theatrical

BUDAPEST is generally regarded as one of the most beautiful towns of the world. Let us see to what extent this is justified.

Large towns, capitals, can be imposing but are seldom beautiful. They are too man-made, too deliberate, too artificial. London is a delightful city, with a charm of its own, but few people would describe it as beautiful. Large towns, as a rule, lose practically all their contact with nature, and for their inhabitants and visitors nature is reduced to the sky and to the changes of the weather—not the seasons. Such towns are best at night.

The beauty of Budapest is manifest at any time of the day. If one sits on the river embankment, one can watch sunset and daybreak. Every hour has its attraction.

Nature's contribution to Budapest is great; in other words, it should be said that "the town was built in a happy position." The picture of the town from the river is magnificent. It has often been described in the English language by authors who had more rapture, enthusiasm and zeal than a suitable vocabulary. This picture is extremely difficult to describe, because its beauty is over life-size. It is too romantic, it is too magnificent, too much like a perfect theatrical décor to be described by any direct method of description. It should be analyzed rather, and the impressions conveyed in what Henry James called "the indirect approach." . . .

Built on the banks of a wide river, one side is surmounted by a group of high hills with silhouettes of still higher hills in the background. You can see the romantic white rocks of the Gellért Hill, and over it the merciless, Reckitt's blue of the sky; it looks as if nature had imitated art; the art of the nineteenth-century theatrical décor.

The Danube forms a curve at Budapest. The curve is very mild, like a modern stylised S. There are two islands, at the entrance and exit. The island on the north is nearer to the town's centre than the one in the south. The former also is a tiny island compared with the latter, which is so big that it has separate towns and villages.

Right and left from the antique contours of the Chain Bridge are four more bridges connecting the two towns. It is very difficult to imagine bridges spanning the width of eight, nine and ten hundred feet being lovely, yet the bridges of Budapest with their brave arches are perfect from the point of view of modern engineering as well as from an aesthetic point of view.—From "Hungarian Background," by ADAM DE HEGEDUS. (London: Hamish Hamilton.)

Dienen lernen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE vollständig doch der Wunsch zu dienen den täglichen Aufgaben allen Sinn der Mühsamkeit oder der Ermüdung nimmt!

Vielleicht haben manche Leute ihre Beschäftigung als zu gering oder zu uninteressant angesehen, als daß sie der Welt irgendwie von Nutzen sein könnte; oder sie haben vielleicht unter dem Druck finanzieller Umstände ihre Arbeit oder ihren Beruf nur als Mittel angesehen, genug Geld zu verdienen, um sich die Lebensnotwendigkeiten wie Wohnung, Nahrung und Kleidung besorgen zu können.

Was für eine Freude und Ermutigung es daher ist, durch die inspirierten Schriften der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu erkennen, daß alle Arbeit, die die Menschheit wahrhaft segnet, so unbedeutend sie auch scheinen mag, unseren Mitmenschen von höchstem praktischen Wert ist, wenn sie von aufbauendem rechten Denken begleitet ist! Denn durch Ergründen dieser Wissenschaft lernen wir, daß wirkliches Dienen in erster Linie bereitwilliges Geben bedeutet. Und wahres Geben bekundet sich in hingebungsvoller Zusammenarbeit, in dem Wunsche, daß unser Nächster erfolgreich sein möge, in freundlichen Worten und selbstlosen Taten und vor allem am Festhalten an dem Verständnis des Einsseins des Menschen mit Gott, dem göttlichen Vater-Mutter.

In einem Geschäft oder Beruf, wo die Arbeitgeber und die Arbeiter ihren Mitmenschen durch tägliches Bekunden gottähnlicher Eigenschaften wie Gütigkeit, Gerechtigkeit und Weisheit dienen lernen, sollte keine Furcht vor Begrenzung oder Mißerfolg aufkommen. Auch sollte nicht der Glaube an Krankheit die Harmonie fortschrittlicher Tätigkeit hindern. Denn es wird sich zeigen, daß es im Dienste unseres Nächsten nicht an rechter Tätigkeit mangelt, wenn wir Gott zuerst dienen, indem wir unser ganzes Vertrauen auf Seine Allmacht und seine vollkommene Führung zu der erfolgreichen Lösung jedes menschlichen Problems setzen.

Vor vielen Jahrhunderten gab Christus Jesus der Welt eine wertvolle Lehre in der erhabenen Kunst, einander zu dienen. Im Evangelium des Johannes lesen wir, daß der Meister nach dem Abendmahl, das er mit seinen Jüngern gehalten hatte, „einen Schurz nahm und sich umgürtete. Darnach goß er Wasser in ein Becken, hob an, den Jüngern die Füße zu waschen, und trocknete sie mit dem Schurz, damit er umgürtet war" (Joh. 13, 4. 5). Als sich Jesus dieses liebevollen Dienstes entledigt hatte, fragte er seine Nachfolger, ob sie seine Handlung verstanden hätten. Dann zeigte er ihnen erbarmungsvoll, daß wahres Dienen von Demut begleitet sein muß; und er fügte hinzu, daß sie so, wie er ihnen gedient hatte, auch für einander sorgen und einander segnen sollten.

Wie natürlich doch der Meister sein Verständnis des göttlichen Dienens während seines ganzen herrlichen Dienstes des Heilens bekundete! Seine erbarmungsvolle Liebe für Menschheit und sein Verständnis des wahren Seins des Menschen als des vollkommenen und geistigen Sohnes Gottes befähigten ihn, Krankheit aller Art zu heilen, jeden Sinn der Last oder des Drucks von den Bedrückten zu nehmen, das wartende Volk zu speisen und die empfänglichen Herzen zu der Erkenntnis des wahren Selbst zu erwecken, worin das harmonische Sein immer eins mit Gott ist. Der Meister wählte nicht solche aus, denen er diesen Dienst übertragen wollte. Er gab umsonst und allen, die für die Heilsbotschaft der Wahrheit bereit waren.

Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt von dem herrlichen Lebenszweck Jesu auf Seite 53 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Von seiner frühsten Kindheit an war er in dem, das [seines] Vaters ist'. Seine Bestrebungen lagen weit ab von den ihrigen. Sein Herr war der Geist; ihr war die Materie. Er diente Gott; sie dienten dem Mammon. Seine Neigungen waren rein; die ihrigen waren fleischlich. Seine Sinne nahmen die geistige Augenscheinlichkeit von Gesundheit, Heiligkeit und Leben in sich auf; ihre Sinne zeugten für das Gegenteil und absorbierten den materiellen Augenschein von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod".

Was für ein herrliches Beispiel aufbauenden, nützlichen Dienstes für uns heute! Äußerst praktisch im Lösen aller Probleme, sei es im Geschäft oder zu Hause, Gott und dem Menschen wahrhaft dienen bringt Befreiung. Denn dadurch beweisen wir, daß wir unseren Nächsten so sehen, wie Gott ihn schuf: rein und vollkommen, als die Widerspiegelung des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe.

Solches Dienen kennt keine Beschränkungen, keine Grenzen. Es kann auf Welt- und internationale Probleme ebenso befriedigend angewandt werden wie auf diejenigen in unserer unmittelbaren Umgebung. Denn die wahre Idee des Dienstes, beim Überwinden unschöner Gedanken und Ziele des einzelnen durch die Erkenntnis des wahren Wesens des Menschen als des Kindes Gottes angewandt, wird alle vorübergehenden Schranken zwischen den Nationen beseitigen, und er ist ein sicherer Weg zu dauerndem Frieden. Welche Ermutigung, Tag für Tag vorwärts zu gehen und immer mehr lieben und dienen zu lernen! Auf Seite 206 in "Miscellaneous Writings" ermutigt uns Mrs. Eddy liebevoll zu unserem Bemühen. Sie schreibt: „Wenn du wanderst und dich zuweilen nach Ruhe ‚am frischen Wasser' sehnst, denke über diese Lektion der Liebe nach. Lerne ihren Zweck erkennen; und in Hoffnung und Vertrauen, wo zwei Herzen einander segnend begegnen, trinke mit mir das lebendige Wasser des Geistes meines Lebenszwecks—der Menschheit die echte Erkenntnis der praktischen, wirksamen Christlichen Wissenschaft einzuprägen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.).

Fog Fancy

(Maine Coast)

THE August fog burns thin above the land
But lingers, pale and palpable off shore,
Like ancient map where all beyond the strand
Invites intrepid sailors to explore.
Yet bells are ringing. Distant light-house bell
Commingles with the bell-buoys' muffled sound
As if they tolled the strange melodious knell
Of some old sunken city once renowned.

I think there is a legend—or should be—
About these days of dog-star Sirius
Whenever still white fog enshrouds the sea:
A legend wistful and mysterious
Of bells that echo in the ears of men
From lost Atlantis risen once again.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD

Learning to Serve

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW completely the desire to serve takes all sense of drudgery or weariness out of daily duties!

Perhaps some people have considered that their occupation is too menial or uninteresting to be of any real use in the world. Or perhaps, through stress of financial circumstances, they have been regarding their work or profession as only a means to earn sufficient money to provide such necessities as a home, food, and clothing.

Thus, what a joy and encouragement it is to realize, through the inspired teachings of Christian Science, that all work which truly benefits humanity, however insignificant that work may appear to be, is of the highest practical service to our fellow man when it is accompanied by constructive, right thinking! For in the study of this Science we learn that real service means, first and foremost, willingness to give. And true giving is expressed in heartfelt co-operation, a desire for the success of one's neighbor, kindly words and unselfish deeds, and above all, holding firmly to the understanding of man's oneness with God, the divine Father-Mother.

In a business or profession where employer and employee are learning to serve their fellow men through the daily expression of God-like qualities such as loving-kindness, purity, justice, and wisdom, no fear of limitation or failure should enter. Neither should the belief in sickness disturb the harmony of progressive activity. For it will be seen that in serving God first, by placing entire trust in His all-power and perfect guidance for the successful solution of every human problem, there can be no lack of right activity in giving service to our brother man.

Long centuries ago Christ Jesus gave to the world a valuable lesson in the great art of serving one another. In the Gospel of John we read that, after taking supper with his disciples, the Master "took a towel, and girded himself. After that he poureth water into a basin, and began to wash the disciples' feet, and to wipe them with the towel wherewith he was girded" (John 13:4, 5). When he had completed this loving task, Jesus asked his followers if they understood his action. Then compassionately he showed them that true service must be accompanied by humility; and he added, in substance, that as he had served them, so should they care for and bless one another.

How naturally the Master manifested his understanding of divine service throughout all his wondrous ministry of healing! His compassionate love for humanity and his understanding of man's true being as the son of God, perfect and spiritual, enabled him to heal all manner of disease, lift all sense of burden or weight from the oppressed, feed the waiting multitudes, and awaken receptive hearts to the recognition of true selfhood, wherein harmonious being is ever at-one with God. The Master did not pick and choose those upon whom he would bestow this service. He gave freely, and to all who were ready for Truth's healing message.

Speaking of Jesus' gloriously unselfish life purpose, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 53 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "From early boyhood he was about his 'Father's business.' His pursuits lay far apart from theirs. His master was Spirit; their master was matter. He served God; they served mammon. His affections were pure; theirs were carnal. His senses drank in the spiritual evidence of health, holiness, and life; their senses testified oppositely, and absorbed the material evidence of sin, sickness, and death."

What an example in constructive, useful service for us today! Eminently practical in solving all problems, whether in business or in the home, genuine service to God and man brings deliverance. For thereby we prove that we are seeing our brother man as God made him, pure and perfect, the reflection of Life, Truth, and Love.

Such service has no restrictions, no limits. It can be applied as satisfactorily to world and international problems as to those immediately within our own sphere. For the true idea of service, practiced individually in the overcoming of unlovely thoughts and aims through the realization of man's true nature as the child of God, will break down all temporary barriers between nations, and is a sure way to lasting peace. What an encouragement to go forward, day by day, learning to love and serve more. On page 206 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy tenderly speeds us on in our endeavor. She writes, "As you journey, and become sign for rest beside the still waters, ponder this lesson of love. Learn its purpose; and in hope and faith, where heart meets heart reciprocally bless, drink with me the living waters of the spirit of my life-purpose,—to improve humanity with the practical recognition of practical, operative Christian Science."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Page 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1937

Brann Offers To Run Again For Governor

Popular Defeat of Sales Tax Determines Maine Leader to Return

Economy at Issue

Levies on Liquor, Chain Stores and Banks Sought by Senator Fernald

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 17—Former Gov. Louis J. Brann's announcement this afternoon that he would seek a third term in the 1938 gubernatorial election was the most prominent result of the two-to-one vote by which Maine citizens yesterday killed a 1 per cent state sales tax.

The tax was to have financed Maine's share of old-age assistance for 3700 persons, and also education aid. Gov. Lewis O. Barrows strongly supported the levy. Returns from 120,000 ballots in 606 of the state's 632 precincts yesterday gave:

In favor 39,995
Against 80,745

"The vote yesterday was undeniably for economy in state government," said Mr. Brann in his announcement today. "It is not against the principle of old age assistance and school benefits, but was definitely and conclusively against the methods employed. The present chief executive has publicly declared on several occasions that he will not convene the Legislature in special session to aid the intended beneficiaries of old age assistance and educational equalization."

It was under former Governor Brann's administration that the old age assistance legislation was passed. Mr. Brann, the only Democrat to have been re-elected Governor since before the Civil War, was defeated in the last state election when he sought a place in the United States Senate against the incumbent Republican, Wallace H. White.

Although Gov. Barrows has declared that "no further pension payments can be made" and that the results will not mean a special session of the Legislature, Senator Roy L. Fernald, who was largely responsible for the sales tax's defeat, declares that such a session is almost inevitable.

An insurgent Republican who has fought increased taxation of any kind, Senator Fernald today offered several suggestions by which the state's aid—more than $1,000,000 a year for the next two years—may be raised without new tax levies. Chief among his suggestions were:

1. To require the State Liquor Commission to raise the price on alcoholic beverages.

2. To raise the chain store tax for upper bracket concerns from $50 to $100 a store and rescind the exemptions which have eliminated payments by chain gas stations.

3. To require national banks doing the same business as state trust and savings companies to pay the tax now levied on these state institutions. This alone would raise $250,000.

"If the Governor does not call a special session to take some immediate action on the old-age assistance question, he is allowing his personal views to interfere with his administrative function," said Senator Fernald.

Following the referendum, state officials were uncertain whether pensioners would receive one half of the August amount due them. This will depend upon the Federal Government, which matches dollar for dollar the payments made by the State.

Crew Stages 'Walk-Out' On Provincetown Boat

In Boston Today

Passengers Go To Rival Line

One hundred and fifty passengers, anticipating a pleasant sail to Provincetown on the S. S. Steel Pier, were left stranded on Long Wharf this morning when about half the deck crew went out on strike.

After a short delay the trippers were taken by taxi to the Governor Cobb, flagship of the Romance Line, rival on the run.

Estimates of the number on strike differ. According to the Cape Cod Steamship Company, owner of the Steel Pier, 11 deck hands, about half the staff, walked out but now seek to return to work. The National Maritime Union, which is picketing the ship, claims a total of 23 have left the vessel, and that on board are only two seamen and the ship's orchestra.

The labor dispute was precipitated by the discharge of two members of the Steel Pier's crew last night by Capt. A. L. Kent because, he said, they were C. I. O. organizers. The Cape Cod Steamship Company has resisted C. I. O. interference. Its men are A. F. of L. members of the International Seamen's Union.

C. I. O. spokesmen today asserted the men struck when they were refused wages equal to those paid for similar work on the Governor Cobb. Instead of receiving $80 a month and $1 for moonlight sails, the Governor Cobb crew receives $3 for moonlight sails and time and a half for overtime Saturdays and double time for overtime Sundays. The crew of the Governor Cobb were granted this increase when they struck last Saturday.

C. I. O. representatives asserted that the 18 strikers whom they now claim as members include eight from the Steel Pier's deck crew, three from the engine room and seven stewards.

Paul E. Thurlow, general manager of the Cape Cod company, refused to negotiate with the C. I. O. this morning. He was in conference with I. S. U. officials and expected to obtain a full complement of men before the day was over. His office announced the vessel would sail at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Dollar Liner Off to Shanghai

War clouds over the Orient failed to keep the President Hayes of the Dollar Line from leaving Boston this morning on its 51st cruise to the Chinese Coast and Shanghai where it is scheduled to dock Oct. 6. The steamer had only a few passengers out of Boston but it will stop at New York and other ports on the Atlantic seaboard to swell its passenger lists before pushing through the Panama Canal. Unless warlike activities prevent, the boat will anchor 10 miles up the Whang-Poo River and put off its passengers for Shanghai by tender.

State Road Crews To Drop 400 Men

Four hundred men on the crews hired last spring for state highway maintenance work will be dropped at the end of this week, Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan announced today. This type of work usually slackens at the height of the summer travel season.

The men just miss a wage of $5 instead of $4 a day granted by recent legislation. The new scale for labor is effective Aug. 23.

Mercury 93; Nears Record

Noon observations at the local weather bureau brought the announcement that Boston stands in a fair way to equal, if not pass, the record of 98 degrees recorded on this day in 1913.

The noon temperature was 91 degrees, a jump of 21 degrees from the low of 70 recorded at 5 a. m. The 1 p. m. reading was 91 and the 2 p. m., 93.

Boston is now in the second day of a three-day heat wave, according to G. Harold Noyes, meteorologist at the local station. He expects the hot spell to continue to tomorrow night.

The forecast is for "partly cloudy and continued warm, possibly with scattered local showers late tonight and Wednesday; moderate southwesterly winds, shifting to west and northwest."

The temperature progression today was: 5 a. m., 70; 6, 72; 7, 75; 8, 77; 9, 80; 10, 83; 11, 88; noon, 91.

At one o'clock City Hall went on a skeleton staff for the remainder of the day on orders from the Mayor to allow as many employees to go home and escape the heat as possible.

Governor Gets WPA State Guide

The first copy of "Massachusetts: a Guide to Its Places and People," one of a series of six New England handbooks being written as WPA projects, was presented to Governor Hurley today with proper ceremony. The Governor assured the book's sponsors that he would recommend it be placed in every public library and public school in the Commonwealth.

Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, assistant WPA administrator here, made the presentation before a group of State and Federal officials in the Governor's office. She said the 800-page, illustrated volume rated "somewhat of a celebration" because the objective has been attained of using the talents of artists and writers for practical work, instead of allowing those workers to go on the dole.

The Governor said he appreciated the effort and talent given in the Massachusetts Writers Project. He pointed out that as a member of the Civil Works Administration board he approved the first music project which was the forerunner of this type of project.

Elevated Seeks To Issue Bonds

The Boston Elevated has petitioned the Public Utilities Commission for authority to issue $4,800,000 in bonds to run 15 to 25 years. The proceeds are to be used to refund a similar amount in bonds which mature Oct. 1.

A hearing will be held Sept. 13.

Traffic Circle To Check Loopers

As a defense against Charlestown loop-racers, who steal automobiles and use Bunker Hill Street for a speedway, Representative Thomas F. Flaherty of Charlestown today interested Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield in a rotary traffic circle which would cut Bunker Hill Street in half and prevent speeders from building up momentum along the one-mile straight-away.

The Mayor referred the proposal to Public Works Commissioner Edmund M. Richardson with the statement that "this should be looked into thoroughly." Several persons, including policemen, have been injured or killed in the so-called loop escapades which occur at irregular intervals along Bunker Hill Street. The offenders are chiefly boys who, as members of youthful gangs, have adopted this method of initiation into their fraternities.

Rotary traffic at the intersection of Bunker Hill and Elm streets would make Bunker Hill street less of an inducement for speeders, the Representative declared.

New England Power at Its Source

By a Staff Photographer — Hampton Falls, New Hampshire

It Is for Floods Yankee Water Power Like This at Hampton Falls That the New England Delegation in Congress and Special Representatives Today Battled Before House Flood Control Committee. New England's Water Power Brought the Nation's First Textile Mills to This Section and Present Residents Zealously Protect Their Hydro-Electric Possibilities

Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway Bids Received

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17—The state tramway commission has two bids for the construction of the aerial tramway on Cannon Mountain in Franconia Notch, but action will not be taken on the bids until the commission, its consulting engineer, and the Governor and his Council have sufficient time to study the specifications.

The bids were submitted by the John S. Roebling Company of Trenton, N. J., and the American Steel Wire Company of Worcester, Mass. Four other firms had been interested in the project but have withdrawn.

According to present plans, the contract will be awarded so that construction may start in September with the firm doing the work being given about 180 working days so that the tramway may be in operation next May.

The construction of the tramway is expected to cost about $250,000 and studies of the project indicate that the income from carrying passengers both in summer and in winter should be sufficient to pay the cost of operation, pay the interest on the investment, and the investment itself within 10 years.

The state will use all its publicity resources to promote interest in the tramway. A sign has already been placed at the site and informs those seeing it that the first aerial passenger tramway in North America will be in operation there next May.

Million Acres Unfit For Crop Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—New England has 1,262,000 acres of submarginal farms which should be used for other purposes than crop farming, according to a preliminary estimate by Dr. L. C. Grey, assistant administrator of the Resettlement Administration. This submarginal land is located as follows: Maine, 536,000 acres; Vermont, 466,000; New Hampshire, 153,000; Massachusetts, 97,000, and Connecticut, 50,000 acres. The figures are made public this week from recent House Appropriation Subcommittee hearings.

Shell Heaps on Maine Coast Attract Treasure-Trove Folk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"There was chest on chest full of Spanish gold,
With a lon ar plate in the middle hold.
And the rubies rist of stuff untold."

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 17—While doubtless money and jewels have occasionally been dug from the ground on islands or mainland of our North Atlantic coast, authenticated cases of genuine treasure are rare. Pots of gold, bars of bullion, diamonds, sapphires, rubies and emeralds reputed to have been buried by Drake, Morgan, Kidd, Dixie Bull, John Gow and other real and mythical pirates have been unearthed chiefly in the imagination of eager seekers. More purposeful are those treasure-trovers who delve for their rewards in the shell heaps on the New England shores.

These folks are at it again. Only a few days ago a party from New York arrived in Portland to spend a month along the Maine coast digging. They may bring to light no valuables, yet they would not exchange their finds for any ill-gotten ingots of Jolly Roger day interment.

Shell heaps exist from Staten Island scatteringly along the coasts of Connecticut and Massachusetts, constantly increasing in abundance until the maximum is reached in Maine. More than 1000 of them have been located, and countless others still await discovery and exploration. Every summer the search goes on.

On the entire American continent there is nothing like these vast shell heaps of the Maine coast. In Europe the only remains of an earlier race to be compared with them are the "kjoekkenmoeddings" of Denmark and Scotland. The Maine "kitchen-middens," however, are found at scores of points along its mainland shores and on many of its outlying islands.

Early histories, yellow with their years, now in possession of the Maine Historical Society, in Portland, locate much aboriginal tradition on French's Island in Lower Casco Bay. From there came an Indian skull found by the late Edward S. Everett, a Portland merchant, who uncovered his prize in a shell heap near his summer cottage and gave it to the Society. An accepted estimate was that it had lain there perhaps 1000 years.

The bake of most of the Maine shell heaps is the clam shell, although at Damariscotta, where are the deepest and most extensive collections, there are practically nothing by oyster shells. Prof. P. A. Chadbourne of Bowdoin College made an investigation of the Damariscotta deposits in 1859. When he went there he, with many other naturalists, shared the belief that these were extinct oyster beds left exposed by some former uplift of th North Atlantic coast. But he soon satisfied himself that the oyster shells had not been brought here by any upheavals of nature. On the contrary, it was plainly evident that this was but one of the many coastal locales where at certain seasons great numbers of aborigines came and feasted.

Professor Chadbourne found frequent layers of charcoal mixed with the shells, even to the bottom of the piles. So, too, did his first rather casual investigation reveal in addition to the bones of many kinds of birds, beasts and fishes, stone tools and miscellaneous implements, cooking utensils of the most primitive kind of pottery. Later he made more thorough research.

While there are records of small oyster beds that existed many years ago along the Maine coast, there are practically none today, except, strangely enough, a few scattering patches of real oysters close by in the Damariscotta River. Yet why they should have been present here in such prodigious quantities as are indicated by the shell heaps seems inexplicable.

One authority has estimated that these original Damariscotta mounds contained as high as 45,000,000 cubic feet of oyster shells. Hundreds upon hundreds of tons of shells have been removed in the last 50 years by scow and cart for various uses. Originally some of these heaps were 35 feet high.

A lime kiln was erected many years ago, and large quantities of the shells were burned there. Later business men conceived the idea that there might be a fortune in converting the shells into hen food and fertilizer. Among these was Harry Dutton, one of the founders of the Boston firm of Houghton & Dutton.

A company was formed and a tract of the shell heap land was bought. The plant was erected at a cost of $10,000. But the shells had lain there many long centuries. When they were dug out and exposed to light and air it was found decomposition had advanced too far. They crumbled into a substance much resembling coarse lime. The industrial bubble soon burst. Later the mill burned.

Today the shells are employed to some extent in the making of ornamental white driveways for summer residences. This is a purely local utilization however, and not a serious menace to the deposits. Present owners now seem inclined to preserve the shell heaps for their historical value. Hundreds of interested vacationists visit the Damariscotta piles each summer.

The original oysters were of immense size, many of the whole shells reclaimed by the explorers measuring from 12 to 14 and even 15 inches in length. One recently found was a foot long and eight inches wide. It was estimated by some wagnish computer that it should have made an oyster stew sufficient for at least six men.

The shell heaps resemble miniature mountain ranges, extending along the banks of the Damariscotta River for a distance of half a mile. The shells lie rather loosely, are remarkably white and fragile; partly decomposed, of course, and likely to fall to pieces unless handled with the utmost care.

Prof. F. W. Putnam, of the Peabody Museum at Salem, collected many relics from the Damariscotta heaps. For some time he paid for

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Bear Jumps Ship But Completes Trip on Another

New England's old-time general store, famed for the yarns that were spun around the big stove, has a modern rival in Boston's waterfront. Like the country store, the port has heard a diversity of yarns, all the way from fish stories to battles with Nor'easters.

Today's No. 1 tale concerns a bear, but not the one that "went over the mountain to see what he could see," to the delight of college songsters.

This bear—a cub—was headed across the Atlantic to explore a new country—the same one that history says was discovered by Columbus. But he lost courage, and, while given the freedom of the deck of the steamer City of Sydney—Boston bound from India—decided that he didn't want to see what he could see in a land that was new to him. The bear leaped over the side, swam ashore, disappeared in the bush that borders the Suez Canal, and that was that.

The steamer continued westward and arrived at Boston, July 22.

When Capt. A. W. Wooster—who likes to practice the art of the magician—entered his ship, the City of Christchurch, at the Boston Custom House, an entry was discovered on the ship's manifest that read, "One live bear cub—ex. S. S. City of Sydney."

In the language of the landlubber this meant that a bear cub originally shipped on the City of Sydney had now arrived on the City of Christchurch. But Captain Wooster had not been waving his magic wand to bring forth the bear cub at will. The missing bear had been found, returned to the ship's agents and reshipped on the City of Christchurch when it touched at Suez.

And now the little bear is going to see what a comfortable home can be provided in a big city's zoo. It is consigned to New York.

Codman Hill Quiz Takes Day Off

With only one rebuttal witness remaining to take the stand, the hearing on the Codman Hill Construction Company White Fund contracts was postponed today at the request of George R. Farnum, special counsel for the Boston Finance Commission in this investigation.

When the last witness would be called was problematical. Tomorrow the attorney for the Fin Com will appear in the Supreme Judicial Court to present arguments against Mayor Mansfield's action seeking a writ of mandamus to enable him to present his own witnesses and, to cross-examine at the hearing. Members of the Fin Com have been served with orders of notice to attend the court at 9:30 tomorrow morning.

George L. Driscoll, clerk of the White Fund, was recalled to the stand late yesterday. Questioned on the testimony of Maj. Roswell G. Hall, real estate manager of the fund, to the effect that Mr. Driscoll was the "real manager" of the fund, the witness answered, "I think he must have meant office manager."

Under Mr. Farnum's cross-examination, Mr. Driscoll asserted that he did not consider himself responsible for inspecting repair jobs done on White Fund property. He emphasized that on one occasion he pointed out to Major Hall that there was no such inspector for the White Fund. The witness maintained he was merely the "clerk" of the fund, not an inspector or manager.

Fight Is Staged By N.E. to Keep Power Control

Seek Ratification of Compacts in Behalf of Flood Control

Plead at Capital

Witnesses Blame Department of War for Failing to Veto Present Pacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—New England faces a possible serious electric power shortage within two to four years "unless adequate generating capacity" is established Frank R. McNinch chairman of the Federal Power Commission said at the opening today of the House Flood Committee hearing on the New England flood control situation.

Representatives from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont were present, prepared to testify, but had to listen to a long period of questioning by committee members and then to testimony by Assistant General Counsel Dempsey of the Federal Power Commission. Those present included Attorneys General Dever of Massachusetts and Daly of Connecticut, Miss Elizabeth Herlihy, chairman of the Massachusetts Planning Board, Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the board, John Jacobson Jr., chairman of the New Hampshire Water Resources Board, Ralph E. Flanders, chairman of the Vermont Flood Compact Board, and James A. Newlands, one of the Connecticut compact commissioners.

For Compacts as Drawn

Chairman Jacobson of the New Hampshire water resources board was the first witness. He did not take the stand until almost noon, urging approval of the compacts as drawn.

He contended that there is precedent for the states keeping title to the dams in the case of three dams built in Vermont recently by the Federal Government. William M. Whittington (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the committee, however, stated that the Vermont dams were not built "under an act of Congress but by the PWA and, this is important, no power is involved."

Answering a question from Mr. Whittington, Mr. Jacobson said: "The only objection I have to the Brown-Casey resolution is that everyone in New Hampshire is 100 per cent against it. New Hampshire will never approve that resolution."

Mr. Jacobson bluntly assigned blame for objectionable provisions in the present compacts to officials of the War Department. "The army engineers were constantly in conference with us and went back and forth to Washington to confer with some one there. We put in what they okayed and we left out what they objected to. I believe Secretary Woodring practically indorsed the proposed state ownership of dams and control of power as provided in the present pacts. He did this in a speech before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. We never had any idea the acts violated federal law," said Mr. Jacobson.

The influence of public utility companies was brought into the hearing when Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, committee member, asked Mr. Jacobson whether Mr. Upton, one of the New Hampshire compact commissioners, "had any connection with a utility company." Mr. Jacobson replied in the negative, whereupon Mr. Voorhis said he "heard Mr. Upton did work for some power companies in Maine."

Representative Alfred N. Phillipps Jr. (D) of Connecticut then asked Mr. Jacobson if he has or had any connection with a utility company. Mr. Jacobson replied in the negative.

Mr. Jacobson contended that if power dams are developed and taking into account operation and maintenance costs, the states under the pacts will "eventually pay 62 per cent of the cost and the states 38 per cent."

Attorney General Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts asserted that under the Brown-Casey resolution a Merrimack Valley compact "will be impossible because such a compact must be between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and New Hampshire indicates that it will never accept the Brown-Casey resolution.

He added that article 8 of the present Connecticut river compact, which federal officials say gives the states a veto authority over use and distribution of power to be developed, "was a condition for Vermont and New Hampshire joining the compact."

War Department Blamed

Mr. Dever also put blame for pact provision objected to by the Administration on the shoulders of the War Department. "Our pacts by letter were approved by the War Department and its lawyers. It was distressing and astounding to us to learn, after approval by our four state legislatures, that Washington objected."

Both Mr. Dever and Mr. Jacobson said they had no contact with the Federal Power Commission "during the drawing of the pacts."

"We put in our reservations of state rights as a bit of training for the state legislatures which had to give approval," he declared amid laughter.

Mr. Dever said a reservation to ratification of the present pacts, reserving federal power rights, "would be all right for Massachusetts but I don't know about other states." He did not think such a reservation would require ratification by the states.

Again attacking the Casey resolution, Mr. Dever said, "The leader of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Trained Steer Calves to Feature 4-H Club Circus at Durham, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 17—Trained steer calves that operate a teeter board, turn circles atop boxes, lie down at their master's command and disport themselves in all sorts of ways at the behest of Frank Scruton of Meaderboro Road, Rochester, will be one of the feature attractions of the 4-H Club Circus scheduled for Durham, Aug. 20.

Young Scruton has brought the steers up from baby calves and they are as fond of him as a dog becomes of its young master. Not only do they act at his bidding, but they seem to enjoy the thing as much as he does. The boy and the fast growing animals are real pals and while they don't quite understand that they are going to be shown off in a circus, the fact that Frank is there to guide them among all the hubbub of a real "Big Top" will, he feels, make it all right with them.

But this is only one feature of the big things that are planned by the 4-H ringmasters. Each of the 10 counties in the State is preparing several acts for the circus and they are vying with one another in making the best showing.

The complete program has not been released because each day brings in new information regarding animals and acts that are going to be on hand. Trained steers, monkeys, trained jackasses and jennies, wildcats, horses, ponies, dogs, trick cats, frogs, snakes and strange birds will all grace the rings and the menagerie of this circus.

Among the side-show features will be a "complete circus" with wagons, main-top, side-show, menagerie and appointments made by Kenneth Audibert. This "circus," which covers an area approximately 15 by 20 feet, was made by a boy who had never seen a real circus before.

There will also be a paradox. In addition, the oldest rural band in the country, augmented by musicians from several other bands throughout the State, will furnish music for this grand 4-H circus. The public is invited to attend.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and continued warm, possibly with scattered local showers tonight and Wednesday; moderate southwesterly winds, shifting to west and northwest.

Maine: Partly cloudy, possibly local showers; slightly cooler in the north portion tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, possibly preceded by local showers tonight; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, possibly preceded by local showers; cooler in the north portion tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, possibly with local showers Wednesday and in the north portion late tonight; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; possibly local showers Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to west and northwest over the north portion late tonight; weather partly overcast, possibly with local showers over the north portion tonight and over the south portion Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	90	Minneapolis	70	90
Bermuda	80	82	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	72	94	New York	70	88
Denver	62	94	Norfolk	70	84
Helena	54	88	Philadelphia	70	88
Kansas City	80	100	St. Louis	82	96
Los Angeles	62	76	San Francisco	52	62
Miami	76	88	Washington	70	88

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Aug. 17.
B—Maximum Aug. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:46 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 9:31 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 9:13 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Colonial—
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily 3:30 and 8:30.

University—

"A Day at the Races," with the Marx Brothers. 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. Also "The Great Ziegfeld." Tomorrow: "The Great Caruso."

Gloucester—
Claudette Colbert in "Under Two Flags." Also "If You Could Only Cook," featuring Jean Arthur and Herbert Marshall.

Modern—
"Wee Willie Winkie," featuring Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Talent Scout," 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Tremont—
"One in a Million," starring Sonja Henie and Don Ameche. 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:45, 6:40, 10:05. Also "Silent Barriers," featuring Richard Arlen and Lil Palmer. 10:55 a. m., 2:11, 5:27, 8:31. Tomorrow: Joel McCrea and Merle Oberon in "These Three." Also "Casino Murder Mystery," with Paul Lukas.

Uptown—
"New Faces of 1937," with Joe Penner. 12:06, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The 13th Chair." 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Transatlantic Tunnel," featuring Richard Dix, Madge Evans and Leslie Banks. 1, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "My Heart Is Calling," starring Jan Kiepura. 2:25, 5:30, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Rembrandt," starring Charles Laughton.

Fenway and Paramount—
Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart in "San Quentin." Fenway: 1:20, 4:55, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount, 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45. Also "Marry the Girl," with Mary Boland. Fenway 1, 3:40, 8:15, 8:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:35.

Memorial—
Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat in "Knight Without Armor." 10, 1:15, 4:21, 7:27. Also "Super Sleuth." 11:56, 3:02, 6:08, 9:20.

Boston—
"Think Fast, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 9:15, 7:40, 10:15. Also, "Windjammer," with George O'Brien. 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:30, 9.

State and Orpheum—
Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles in "Stella Dallas." Both theaters, 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:25, 10. Also "The Devil Is Driving," with Joan Perry and Diana Bryant. Orpheum: 10:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1:40, 8:10, 9:45.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

South Station Theater—
Fred Perry in "Tennis Tactics." "Travel to Virgin Islands," latest March of Time, and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Midnight Taxi," with Brian Donlevy, 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Wings Over Honolulu," featuring Wendy Barrie, Ray Milland, William Gargan and Ken Taylor, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "March of Time," 3:20, 6:25, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"Artists and Models," featuring Jack Benny, Gail Patrick, Ida Lupino and Richard Arlen. 10:30 a. m.; 1:41, 4:32, 7:32, 10:14. Stage: "Stepping the Town" and the "Swing-o-Paters."

Music

WPA Concert—
Boston Concert Band under the direction of William A. Barrington-Sargent. Brookline Shell, Dean Road. 4.

Radio Programs
Page 12

Tomorrow

Music

Boston Concert Band, William A. Barrington-Sargent conducting. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 12.

Other Events

Rotary Club—
"The Lure of the Forest," by Dr. H. M. Wheeler; luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on the French Paintings by Mrs. Gaynard, 11.

Pleon, Oldest Junior Yacht Club in the U. S., Reaches Half Century

Prepares for national junior sailing championships at Marblehead—Club was formed in 1887 by youngsters with a taste for the briny when their elders denied them memberships in the regular clubs—They have proved their mettle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 17—It's hats off to the Pleon Yacht Club this summer, for the oldest junior yacht club in this country—if not the world—is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary as a yachting organization.

Born during the days when five- and six-masted schooners still plowed their way into Marblehead's trading center, the Pleon Yacht Club smacks of young enthusiasm, such enthusiasm that has brought juniors, seasoned with the salt of the sea and peppered with the will to win, to their present-day pinnacle in yachting circles.

This year, Pleon takes a bow, and with this bow comes the honor of holding the National Junior Sailing Championships for the Sears Bowl trophy next week. It has been five years since the annual event was staged in Boston Bay waters, but this year, as Pleon cuts its anniversary cake, the junior sailors of this country, out of respect to their leader, race for the honor of the national sailing title under the weathered burgee of the Pleon Yacht Club.

Has Young Commodore

With its Peter Langmaid as commodore, probably the youngest commodore of any yacht club in the world, Pleon started celebrating on Bunker Hill Day and will conclude its festivities after Marblehead's final Chowder Race.

Impetus for founding was on deck for many years as Marblehead's two yacht clubs, Eastern and Corinthian, refused to provide for racing programs for its young members. At that time there was no such junior membership that exists at the majority of clubs today. As a matter of fact, the majority of clubs during that period did not allow the young sons and daughters of its members to even step into the club.

Yet Marblehead's great seaport had long given the "kids" of the town a wealth of sea tales, and its great yachts that plied through its narrow bottle-neck harbor had caused the little hearts of the would-be seafaring men to beat faster as they watched with more than salty tears in their eyes. They wanted their own boats, and they wanted to sail and race.

The Winning M-B Makes for the Line

By a Staff Photographer.
Gordon O'Day's Brutal Beast Good News Is About to Receive the Winning Salute From the Race Committee

Pleon's Juniors Hit the Line in the M-B Class

Acted in June, 1887

Finally, the youngsters refused to stay fog-bound any longer, and on June 29, 1887, the ycalled a meeting during which the Pleon Yacht Club was formed. Little did these boys, anxious for sailing and racing, realize their yachting club would be the forerunner of a grand march to freedom by the yachting youngsters of this country.

The year 1887 was a grand one for American yachting for during that season Edward Burgess' Volunteer was successfully defending the America's Cup against the invasion of the Scots with their cutter Thistle. Mr. Burgess was tops in designing at the time and the Marblehead youngsters were quite familiar with the famous designer who built three Cup defenders, for Mr. Burgess was a member of the Eastern Yacht Club.

Pleon had its first race this day it was founded and during the summer sailed in its first annual cruise, which was dropped for a while, and then started again in 1922. Various races were held that first summer, very few, in number, for the yacht club was slow in taking hold outside of its original members.

Moribund for Seven Years

Today's present successful yacht club has been the result of long and hard struggles by juniors under 21 years of age. For seven years, during the period from 1893 to 1900, the Pleon Yacht Club officially disbanded, although a number of its members unofficially kept the organization from sinking to the depths of Davy Jones' locker.

The idea of junior yacht clubs was rapidly taking hold, and another organization in Marblehead was started in 1905, when the Ajax Yacht Club was formed. However, the following year found this club assuming the Pleon name, and Pleon's club had remained the same to this present day. For two years during the war the club was inactive, but still retained its name and members.

Pleon's organization has always been apart from any major yacht club, its junior members running its affairs with great precision. However, the club owes its housing facilities to the Eastern Yacht Club, where the Pleons have two and three rooms.

Piloted Through Rough Waters

Pleon Yacht Club today owes much of its success to the tireless efforts of Arthur G. Wood, Henry A. Knowles and Donald R. deLoriea in the two eras before 1920. From 1920 to the present day, Pleon has gained its greatest fame, and has been run on a more business-like basis with a graduate board of previous members who act in advisory roles to the executive board.

There have been many great commodores during this period, but most outstanding of all was Richard S. Thayer, who not only was the first skipper to win the National Junior Sailing crown, but who piloted the Pleon ship through its rough tidal currents that tended to blow the ship on the rocks.

Pleon's job is being well done. Products of the last dozen years number such helmsmen as Dick and Bob Thayer, "Bunkie" Gray, Art Shuman, George Poor, "Buss" Hovey and Eric Shepard — three Sears Bowl winners and several Curtis Cup victors — a secretary of the Eastern Yacht Club in ex-Commodore Harry Morss, four members of the Eastern race committee including two of the present group, Jimmy Jones and "Peter" Percival, and such all-round and useful contributions to yachting as Sherman Morss, "Hammy" Young, Stan Deland, and Pete Langmaid.

An Extensive Celebration

Aiding Commodore Langmaid are Vice-Commodore Eric Sheppard, Rear-Commodore David Ives, Treasurer James Connolly and Secretary Miss Cynthia Haskell.

Pleon's celebration this year is an extensive one. Pleon gave its fiftieth open championship race on June 17, an anniversary commemorative regatta for Marblehead classes.

Jubilee Week came 10 days later, during which juniors along the North Shore were invited to race. Other events run off were Brutal Beast tournament over the Fourth, the annual cruise along the North Shore outskirts of Massachusetts Bay, the Small Cup race. The annual regatta on the first Sunday of Marblehead Week last week was staged successfully with a record of 228 juniors racing under its burgee, a new mark for Pleon. This ranks Pleon among the favorite six yacht clubs in this country who have sponsored races with over 200 boats starting.

The Bang and Go Race on last Saturday morning was another success, with great applause being given Pleon for its modernistic race schedule.

First State Beach Opened to Public In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., Aug. 17—Rhode Island's first state-owned beach, Scarborough, was opened to the public Sunday with hundreds on hand to try out the facilities. Swimmers have been using the beach all summer, but Sunday was the first day that the new bathhouses were ready.

Scarborough's completion brings to an end a two-year argument over the question of whether the State should or should not own a beach.

Two years ago Gov. Theodore Francis Green, now United States Senator, announced that he was in favor of such a project. Protests and support greeted him from all sides and the disputes raged while he continued to inspect and get tentative prices on various beach properties on both sides of the bay. Scarborough, just below the center of Narragansett on the Point Judith side, finally was purchased. The property includes a strip along the shore of slightly more than nine acres.

Federal assistance was obtained in building the bathhouses and clearing land for a parking area.

Rates announced for use of the bathhouses are lower than those charged at most other beaches in the State and there will be no charge for parking automobiles.

Story of Sweet Grass Baskets Told by Old Town Indian Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 17—Pleon. Old Town Indians there are sweet grass and brown ash weed days. At Bridgton, just before ordering the town from the east on the Roosevelt Trail, Chief Bruce J. Poolaw from the the Indian Island Trading post at Old Town, Princeton Watawaso and half a dozen other Indian boys and girls are camping for the sixth consecutive summer.

Chief Poolaw is a very versatile Indian. Only 33 years of age, straight and well built, in modern clothes he might be taken for a prosperous business man. He was born not in Oklahoma and is a genuine Kiowa although he possesses very few of the racial characteristics one commonly associates with the Red Men. Slightly darker than the average white man, he is lighter than most of the sun-tanned vacationists one sees at the beaches and inland resorts.

He is a registered guide and entertainer. Just now he is entertaining. Later in the fall he will guide hunting parties into the northern Maine forests. He is a skilled moose caller and at the 1934 Sportsmen's Show in Boston won second prize.

Chief Poolaw is well educated, of fine personal appearance, and well versed in Indian customs and costumes. Dressed in full Indian regalia he delivers a fine lecture and demonstrates Indian dances and songs. In this specialty he is ably assisted by Princess Watawaso.

Sang in Aeolian Hall

The princess is from the Penobscot Tribe. She speaks three different languages and is said to be the only Indian who ever sang in Aeolian Hall, New York. Exceptionally well educated, Princess Watawaso is an able assistant to Chief Poolaw. These two are booked solidly through August entertaining at boys and girls camps in and around Bridgton.

Every few days Chief Poolaw takes his modern touring car and journeys to the marshes of Pine Point after the sweet grasses, or back in the country for the brown ash. These two articles are the indispensable commodities of industry of these Indians.

The best time for the sweet grass is July and August. Few white men know it when they see it. To the Indian however it is the means of revenue and to the tourist a never ending delight when woven with the strips of brown ash into the beautiful baskets.

"White folks who can find the grass are few," says Chief Poolaw "It grows in a tangle of meadow and water grass, but the difference lies in the fact that it has not the joints that are possessed by other species. A spire of sweet grass is smooth from blossom to root and when picked and tied into small bundles has a peculiar glassy sheen along with its elusive fragrance.

"We used to find plenty of sweet grass at Bucksport, Machiasport and Eastport, wherever there are marshes, but years of picking have thinned it out along the eastern coast. At Pine Point and Scarboro we find almost virgin grass areas. We bring it to the camp at Bridgton in great bundles. Then we comb it out with a coarse wooden comb of our own manufacture. When it is straight and free from twists or kinks we bind it together in bundles as big as your wrist.

"All drying and curing must be done in the shade of the tents. It cannot be done in the open because the sun's rays fade the rich green colors and the winds rob it of its sweet aroma. Dried slowly in the shade the grass is just right for working into baskets next winter and the fragrance lasts well over a year. So too, is the brown ash properly cured or dried by the right kind. It is quite an art cutting the thin strips almost like shavings from a log, but all Indians are adept at this sort of work.

Now Use Commercial Dyes

"As you will see, we make many other things besides baskets, but they are our pièce de résistance. A work basket that sells for a dollar takes all of a day to make, so you will see profits are small. Much good money is made from large clothes hampers of lunch baskets, for they are no so complicated, generally being plain and made chiefly of the ash trips. The small fancy baskets are frequently in many colors and are a combination of the twisted sweet grass and ash. No, we do not make our dyes from vegetables as we used to. It is easier to use the prepared dyes, and different shades are obtained by diluting their original strength."

The Indians make many other articles besides baskets. There are toy canoes of birch bark, paddles, bows and arrows, beaded work, war clubs and tomahawks and miscellaneous ornaments. Hundreds of motorists stop almost every day at the Bridgton camp to watch Chief Poolaw and his boys prepare the sweet grass and brown ash and to admire the skill of the women as they fashion their many beautiful wares.

Shells

Continued from Page 11

the right of everything brought to light in a certain area, and a local antiquarian safeguarded his concession. As a result, hundreds of specimens of pottery, implements and bones were recovered for the Museum. There are also relics from this locale in the American Museum at New York and in the possession of innumerable individual collectors.

Not infrequently an Indian grave has been discovered fairly near some of the shell heaps. Many years ago at the Isle of Springs the grave of a chieftain was opened disclosing its crumbling skeleton. Close by was a belt of wampum, the colorings of which faded upon exposure to the air and light.

There are also extensive piles of clam shells around the shores of Casco Bay, at Boothbay Harbor, Sawyer's Island and elsewhere. At Boothbay years ago, Prof. Frederick B. Loomis, of Amherst, found many bones of the Great Auk, a bird that had at that time been extinct 400 years.

Skeletons of dogs have been found deep in one of the clam shell heaps. The bones were proved to represent a distinctive type of small dog, a true canine of a long-forgotten era.

'No Fix' Tags Work in Quincy

Although the "no fix" tag system went into effect a fortnight ago in Quincy and more than 200 tags have been placed on motor vehicles, including those of city officials, not one of the offenders has yet received a second tag.

Police said this morning that the first warning apparently was proving effective. So much so that the Quincy clerk of court and court attaches are still waiting to collect the first $1 fee, the charge made for a second violation within a year.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

1500 1010 1230 1120 1040 990 920 860 830 760 710 660 590 570
WMEX WEEI WBZ WNAC WCOP WTIC WBZ WOAL WABC WNBH WJZ WOR WEAF WBBI WMCA

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Legion program	Al Bernard; quartet	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Natural Science talk	Piano recital	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; soloist; orch.; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"		Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; vocalist	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas; news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; qr.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n Andy; sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Violin soloist	Vocal varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	"The Fact Finder"	Legion speaker
7:45 "Second Husband"	Soloists; orchestra	News; orchestra	"It's a Racket"	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Blue Velvet Music:	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Music by Josef Cherniavsky: solos; orch.	Louise Farley, songs
8:15 Warnow Orchestra	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups		"Roving Reporter"
8:30 Popular Orchestra;	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm":	D. Brissetti's Orchestra
8:45 vocal soloists	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Round Table"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop": informal in-	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, qr.	Cigar4 Orch.; soloists	terviews	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Robin Hood Dell con-	Johnny Green's Orches-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Swing School	cert: symphony orches-	tra; Trudy Wood; Jim-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	tra, Jose Iturbi, con-	mie Blair; Jane	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Violin recital
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	ductor	Rhodes; B. Wilson	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	D. Brissetti's Orchestra
10:30 Vocalist; organ	Robin Hood Dell	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 "Four Stars"	Harpsichord ensemble	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	D. Gasparre's Orch.	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 Shep Fields's Orch	"Slumber Hour"	Hudson-DeLange Orch	Mike Riley's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Shep Fields's Orch	Carlos Molina's Orch	Hudson-DeLange Orch	Mike Riley's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: popular	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	Breakfast Club: solo-	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	ists; orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Jack Berch; Boys	"As You Like It":	"Variations"; music	Morning Carnival	Piano lessons; talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"As You Like It"; news	"Variations"; music	"Charms Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Melody Sweethearts	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organists	Network speaker
10:30 Louise and Lads	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Vocal recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"How to Be Charming"	News Service	"The Gift Shop"
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Raoul Nadeau; orch	New England news
12:00 Cherie; Three Notes	Three hundred fiftieth	Organ recital	Wake Up and Live	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	anniversary of Vir-	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Wake Up and Live	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	ginia Dare	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	News; musicale	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Zimbler string group	Organ recital	Kiwanis speakers
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: talks; or.	"The Hemingways"	Vocal and piano	Kiwanis speakers
2:00 Woman com'tator	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Home Hour: talks; or.	"Musical Roundup"	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	"Sweet Music"
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum: talk	Women's clubs talk	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 Manhattan Matinee	Southernaires: vocal	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-New York	Organ concert
3:15 Manhattan Matinee	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 House speakers	Continental Varieties	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
3:45 Organ recital	NBC dance music	"The O'Neills"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:15 "Social Sec. Coat"	Club Matinee: variety	"Personal Column"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Song recital	Club Matinee: variety	NBC vocal recital	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	The Guiding Light	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Studio interview	Animal News Club	Hollywood comment	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15 "Four Stars"	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Colby campus ground-	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	breaking ceremony	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loist; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport talk	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Nola Day; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Quartet recital	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette: news	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade: popular	Dot Rochelle: orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Music:	Roy Shields's Revue	"One Man's Family":	"Along Gypsy Trails":	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 soloist; orchestra	Roy Shields's Revue	dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	Organ recital
8:30 Ken Murray; Oswald; Ghuskin's Or.	Mary Small Junior Revue: soloists; orchestra	Serenade: Wayne King and orchestra	United States Marine Band concert	D. Brissetti's Orchestra "Success Stories"
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	Frank Black and NBC	"Town Hall Tonight";	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Detective drama
9:15 Kostalanetz' Orch.	Symphony Orchestra	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	"The Crime Clinic"	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	Frank Black and NBC	ists; quartet; Van Steeden's Orchestra	Ed Fitzgerald & Co.	Soloist; orchestra
9:45 soloist; orchestra	Symphony Orchestra		variety program	Herb's Orchestra
10:00 Gang Busters; net-	Rise Schallert	"Your Hit Parade";	"How About It?"; Sam	D. Brissetti's Orchestra
10:15 work drama	NBC vocal recital	Himber's Orchestra;	Hammer's program	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Del Casino, songs	NBC Minstrel Show	soloists; quartet	Melodies From the	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Network speaker	NBC Minstrel Show	Alistair Cooke	Skies; soloists; concert	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	De Courcey's Orchestra	Harlem"
11:30 Roger Pryor's Orch	"Slumber Hour"	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orch.	Min. Pop Concert	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra	Harlem"

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 18

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Aug. 18

8:30 a. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

S.S. STEEL PIER

Only ship sailing daily to PROVINCETOWN

NO STATEROOMS—Big decks—all privileges of this big liner are yours for the day FREE. Dancing, entertainment, cafeteria. Leave Long Wharf, foot of State St., Boston, daily 10 A. M., ret. 7:45 P. M. 2 hours ashore. $2.00 round trip. Moonlight Cruise, continuous dancing every Wednesday, Friday night—7 P. M., ret. midnight. $2.00 per couple. Cape Cod Steamship Co. HUBbard 2650.

ROMANES & PATERSON
531 Boylston St., Boston

Summer Shops at Magnolia—Nantucket Bar Harbor and Lake Placid

IMPORTED SWEATERS TWIN-SETS KNIT-SUITS

Distinctive Knitwear for autumn

Many smart models in the finest of qualities.

WINSHIP LUGGAGE SALE

Clearance Sale of slightly soiled, marred or damaged goods. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Many are perfect and reductions are because we are out of some sizes and colors.

WARDROBE TRUNKS (Just Right for College)
were 30.00 to 75.00 NOW 24.85 to 59.85
WINSHIP WARDROBE TRUNKS (The Trunk with Doors)
were 70.00 to 135.00 NOW 59.75 to 109.50
VALISES (Large Lea. Suit Cases)
were 42.50 to 100.00 NOW 29.85 to 49.85
VOYAGEURS (For Men or Women)
Largest Size Ward. to Fit Under Pullman Seat, were 22.50 to 75.00 NOW 18.85 to 59.75
DRESSING CASES
were 5.00 to 22.50 NOW 3.85 to 18.85

HAT BOXES
were 4.75 to 45.00 NOW 3.95 to 29.85
DESK SETS
were 7.00 to 20.00 NOW 4.85 to 12.85
LADIES' HAND BAGS
were 5.00 to 10.00 NOW 3.85 to 6.85
were 12.00 to 22.50 NOW 7.85 to 15.85
GLOVES
were 3.00 to 5.00 NOW 1.95 to 3.85
BRIEF CASES
were 3.50 to 35.00 NOW 1.95 to 24.85
WARDROBE CASES FOR WOMEN
were 15.00 to 22.50 NOW 9.85 to 14.85

FOR BALANCE OF AUGUST SALE
SPECIAL DRASTIC REDUCTIONS
ON FITTED CASES

were 12.75 to 20.00 NOW 9.85 to 11.85
were 22.50 to 34.50 NOW 12.85 to 22.85
were 47.50 to 60.00 NOW 29.85 to 39.85
were 65.00 to 75.00 NOW 42.85 to 44.85
were 85.00 to 100.00 NOW 47.85 to 59.50
were 90.00 to 150.00 NOW 49.85 to 79.85

For example:—The 75.00 case reduced to 49.85 as advertised is a smart lightweight zipper style Gladstone with 14 fittings including easel mirror. Black leather, 25" size. The 150.00 case reduced to 79.85 is 28 inch, of black 'pin seal, has 11 pieces of sterling silver fittings. Case includes black mohair cover.

JEWEL CASES
were 5.00 to 35.00 NOW 3.85 to 21.85
UMBRELLAS
were 5.00 to 15.00 NOW 2.85 to 10.85
GLADSTONE BAGS
were 24.50 to 85.00 NOW 18.85 to 43.85
MEN'S SUIT CASES (Leather)
were 16.50 to 45.00 NOW 13.85 to 34.85
LADIES' LEATHER SUIT CASES (Overnites)
were 7.50 to 37.50 NOW 4.95 to 26.85
SOJOURNORS (Dress Wardrobe Cases)
were 12.50 to 42.50 NOW 8.85 to 37.85

OVERNITE LOTION BOTTLE CASES
were 10.00 to 37.50 NOW 3.85 to 19.85
CLUB BAGS
were 12.50 to 49.50 NOW 9.85 to 36.85
TOILET CASES
were 10.00 to 50.00 NOW 6.85 to 29.85
BILL FOLDS
were 2.00 to 10.00 NOW 1.85 to 6.85
SPORT BAGS (Talon Fasteners)
were 7.50 to 14.50 NOW 4.85 to 12.85
SHOE CASES
were 15.00 to 47.50 NOW 12.85 to 39.85
KIT BAGS
were 47.50 to 95.00 NOW 36.85 to 69.50

Some of the above items are single pieces and subject to sale before ad appears.

NOTE: *No Luggage made by WINSHIP is sold by any other store in Boston.*

Years of Experience in Fine Repair Work

W. W. WINSHIP Inc.
Established 1776 372 Boylston Street
One Store Only Between Arlington and Berkeley Streets
BOSTON

RELIABLE FURS SUBMITTED for COMPARISON at AUGUST PRICES!

LAMSON & HUBBARD
Furriers for Over Half a Century
Boylston at Arlington Sts., Boston

● Widest sealing surface of any jar ring on the market—that's the Good Luck Jar Rubber. And made of new live rubber that seals and *stays* sealed. There can be no substitute for absolute safety; spoiled preserves are a tragedy. 10c a dozen, 3 dozen for 25c. Cheapest canning insurance. Ask for them *by name*. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

SEND FOR TEXTBOOK

1937 edition of our popular Home Canners' Textbook. Follow *approved* canning instructions. 80 pages of complete reliable recipes, new methods, etc. With *free* supply of 12 dozen canning labels, gummed, printed with names of fruits, vegetables, etc. All for 10c.

When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the *only* jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire Street, Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD LUCK* Jar Rubbers

*Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping

Boston Imports Up but Customs Revenue Is Less

Port of Boston Business

Commerce of the Port of Boston is booming, but—paradoxically—the revenue therefrom for the Federal Government is shrinking nearly in half.

For the second consecutive week the value of imports made substantial gains, while duties collected by the Government fell off sharply.

A majority of the items imported just now are free of duty, constituting raw materials for mills and factory. $2,787,879 out of the $4,846,228 worth of imports for consumption last week entered free of duty, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs at Boston, announced today.

At the same time the week's imports for consumption were nearly $2,000,000 ahead of the corresponding week a year ago and about $1,800,000 ahead of the figures for the week.

Commodities literally pouring into Boston's port just now—all free of duty—include fibres of all sorts from sisal and abaca to Manila fibre and jute; crude rubber; goatskins from British India and Egypt; palm kernel oil from Africa and Netherlands Indies; woodpulp from Scandinavian ports; and short staple cotton from India.

Following is the business of the port last week in figures:

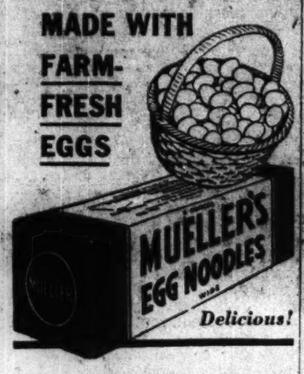
Port of Boston.	Week Ending Aug. 14	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$4,846,228	$3,014,760
Imports for warehouse	399,608	205,764
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	658,378	487,618
Duties collected	387,182	703,116
Wool imports (pounds)	1,012,262	427,225
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Aug. 14	Year Ago
Wool imports (pounds)	4,472,927	3,664,280
Duties collected	$3,323,899	$3,874,514

Fore River Bridge Signals Proposed

Following the avoidance of a collision when the recently launched destroyer Craven narrowly missed crashing into the Fore River Bridge, Capt. Joseph Kemp, in charge of testing all new vessels for the Fore River Bethlehem shipyards, today recommended a series of signals in case further mechanical difficulties prevent the bridge opening in the future.

The Craven was proceeding to her berth in the Weymouth River at reduced speed and had signaled for the bridge to open. When a short distance away officials noticed that the span was not rising. The ship had to be put into reverse immediately and to stand by in a narrow stream for 17 minutes.

Bridge tenders said the difficulty was due to electrical defects and that it was the first time any delay had occurred. Captain Kemp suggested that after signals from ships, a series of four blasts be given in answer on the bridge siren to warn the ships in case of difficulty.



2¢ the average cost of a teaspoonful of BURNETT'S pure VANILLA

The salt the great chefs use
WORCESTER
IVORY
SALT
IT TAKES THE BEST TO MAKE THE BEST

Expert on China for Films

James Zee-Min Lee
Adviser to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in Preparing "The Good Earth," Costumed for "Salutory Dance"

'Good Earth' Adviser Honored By Chinese Friends in Boston

While Boston newsboys yesterday afternoon cried the latest headlines concerning Shanghai warfare, a small group of distinguished Chinese gathered in a corner of the Yen Ho restaurant to honor James Zee-Min Lee, the scholar and actor responsible for the authentic scenery, costume and custom brought to the American public in the film of Pearl Buck's novel, "The Good Earth."

Mr. Lee was pursuing a course of study three years ago, at the University of Southern California, when Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the film producers, began searching for a Chinese technical adviser to supervise the pictorial detail and manners of the story of the farmer, Wang Lung. Mr. Lee had recently arrived from the Orient. His family had been land-owners for generations. He knew the ways of agriculture in his native land, and he had had many years' experience as an actor, both on the legitimate stage and in the Chinese films. He was chosen from 34 well-equipped applicants and sent back to China for seven months, with other members of the film company, to make certain scenes and obtain properties.

As an actor in Hollywood he is known for his part as the monk in the temple with Greta Garbo in "The Painted Veil," for his work in "The Kennel Murder Case" with William Powell, and in "China Seas," in which Jean Harlow played the lead.

During his years in Shanghai, just before sailing for the United States three years ago, he played in a number of films, both modern and traditional drama, and was known for his acting on the stage in Shakespearean tragedy.

While talking on the latter subject, Mr. Lee's kindly features relaxed into a broad smile. He was recalling an incident in Hollywood a short time ago before the production of the recent Shakespearean films. A director, whom he did not name, had been approached by a member of his staff who said, "People are asking for the classics. Now, why don't we film some of Shakespeare. There's good movie stuff in some of his plays."

"All right," was the answer, "ask him to drop 'round and see me some time."

Although, said Mr. Lee, "The Good Earth" is frowned upon by practically all the reading public of China, as an exaggerated presentation of Chinese peasant life, he thinks the film version a masterpiece. Although he had read the book about eight times and gone through scene after scene (one of which had to be retaken more than 50 times) till he knew it all by heart, when he saw it flashed upon the screen for the first time he was actually thrilled. It was hard work, though, at times keeping extraneous material out.

"Oriental" to some of the Hollywood people means anything east of the Dardanelles apparently, for there were those who could not see what difference it made whether a Chinese tea-house girl had Chinese trousers or the draped, diaphanous nether coverings of the Turkish harem damsel. And it took a lot of patience to convince certain individuals that Chinese people never sit on the floor. "Oh, they look picturesque that way, and, y'know—oriental." Finally they accepted the fact that the squatting was Japanese, not Chinese.

Getting the water buffalo became big-game hunting to a degree. While in China, gathering properties, Mr. Lee contracted for two magnificent animals to be shipped to the Pacific Coast. Complicated situations developed. There was no immigration quota, it appeared, for water buffaloes. The cost of freight alone was exorbitant. After much effort at negotiation it was realized that the two chosen specimens of Chinese farm creature must remain on their native heath. M-G-M. called a meeting. The art director offered to fake a water buffalo, using an American cow and adding artificial horns, but the risk of the horns becoming detached at a critical point in the filming was too great. The zoos of the country were combed, but no water buffalo of the Chinese variety was forthcoming. Finally the very type was located in Honolulu, and two of them were shipped eventually to the United States. Hollywood now has five water buffaloes in its collection of pets.

Mr. Lee, who speaks fluent and idiomatic English, was born in Canton, and educated at St. Stephen's College, Hong Kong, and in various institutions abroad. While taking a course in English literature at Cambridge University, England, some 25 years ago, he served as best man to Dr. Tehyi Hhieh, who is his host during his first visit to Boston. It was to see Dr. Hsieh that he came here, for they have been close friends since his boyhood days. After visiting other eastern cities he will return to Hollywood, where he expects to remain for another year.

The play, "Shi-Shih," on which he and the Chinese woman author, Aileen Wu, collaborated, was ready to be produced in Shanghai, in 1932, when the Japanese invaded the city. Theater, trained cast, and an eager public all were ready, when the Chapel district was demolished, and Mr. Lee, thus thwarted in his dramatic enterprise, joined the emergency relief workers. The plight of non-combatants, he stated, was dreadful to recollect, and he felt that the present situation is worse.

The great problem of the Chinese motion picture producer, he explained, is lack of funds. The film itself, he said, constitutes the major expense in the studios of Shanghai, with salaries of stars a lesser item of the budget, whereas in Hollywood the cost of the film is small compared with the pay roll. The highest paid stars in China, he reported, receive about $800 a month, and $300 a month is a good salary for a fairly popular picture actor or actress. Legitimate stage players, however, receive higher salaries. For one thing, he added, "well, they work harder."

Flood

(Continued from Page 11)

the dominant party in our legislature has said he won't approve the voting of flood control money under the Brown-Casey resolution."

Power Control Debated

In addition, a number of New England Congress members, including Representatives John W. McCormack (D), Allan T. Treadway (R), Joseph F. Casey (D) and Edith Nourse Rogers (R), of Massachusetts and J. Joseph Smith (D) and William J. Fitzgerald (D) of Connecticut attended. Mr. McCormack and Mr. Smith, although not members of the committee, asked questions calculated to show the present flood-control compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers, opposed by the Administration did not violate federal law regarding power control and project ownership.

Assistant counsel Dempsey said the Brown-Casey resolution does amend the 1936 Flood Control Act in that it permits the Secretary of War, if two or more states enter into a purely flood control compact, to go into a third state and without its consent acquire land for the project. But, he added, the permission applies only to the four New England states named. "I understand state legislatures are out of session and this provision was put in to avoid undue delay," he said.

The campaign for ratification started yesterday when Representative Charles P. Clason (R) of Massachusetts subjected Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, to a barrage of questions. He obtained from him the admission that the Administration Brown-Casey resolution, offered as a substitute for the present compacts, probably would establish a national policy that, where two or more states enter into a flood control agreement, the Government is authorized to go into a third state and without its consent secure land for the project.

McNinch Repeats Objections

Some committee members indicated sympathy with the cause of ratification proponents. Representative Orville Zimmerman (D) of Missouri, contended the pacts don't take away any federal authority over power or land while Representative Whittington indicated a fear that the principle contended for by Mr. McNinch, that even where states contribute to a federal project, the title to the project must be vested in the Federal Government, would interfere with some of his Mississippi levee projects.

In general, Mr. McNinch repeated objections already voiced by the Power Commission: namely that the compacts give the state ownership of the projects and give the states veto authority over use and distribution of power that may be developed. The pacts, he asserted, would give four New England states a sectional advantage not enjoyed by the other 44 states.

He disagreed with Mr. Clason that a general reservation to ratification, which would announce the Power Commission and War Department reserve all their rights, would not necessitate sending the compacts back to the states for approval of the amendment.

The Power Commission head warmly praised the Brown-Casey resolution which would permit two or more states, without further congressional consent, to enter into purely flood control compacts.

"If the New England States had done this in the first place, instead of going way beyond the 1936 flood control law and putting in a lot of unauthorized provisions, it is probable that flood control work would be already under way," he said.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
*Normandie	Aug. 18	Southampton	Aug. 23	Aug. 17	8:00 pm	Aug. 18	10:00 am
‡Pres. Harding	Aug. 18	Queenstown	Aug. 23	Aug. 17	8:00 pm	Aug. 18	8:00 am
†Aquitania	Aug. 18	Cherbourg	Aug. 24	Aug. 17	8:00 pm	Aug. 18	8:00 am
Bremen	Aug. 19	Cherbourg	Aug. 25	Aug. 19,	1:00 pm	Aug. 19	8:00 pm
**Berengaria	Aug. 21	Cherbourg	Aug. 27	Aug. 20	8:00 pm	Aug. 21	8:00 am
††Paris	Aug. 21	Havre	Aug. 28	Aug. 20	8:00 pm	Aug. 21	8:00 am
§Comte de Savoia	Aug. 21	Gibraltar	Aug. 27	Aug. 20	8:00 pm	Aug. 21	8:00 am
Hamburg	Aug. 21	Cherbourg	Aug. 29	Aug. 21	1:00 pm	Aug. 21	8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Manulani	San Francisco Aug. 31	Aug. 26	4:00 pm	Aug. 26	8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Jackson	Seattle Aug. 28	Aug. 23	4:00 pm	Aug. 23	8:00 pm

*Except Irish Free State. ‡Irish Free State only. †Special address France and Great Britain only. **Except France, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. ††France only. §Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Martha's Vineyard Like 'Enchanted Isle'

Similarity of scenes to those of 'The Tempest' by Shakespeare pointed out by literary authority —Legends of Indians hold charm for visitors.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Probably the shipwrecked passengers of Shakespeare's "Tempest" indulged in their game of hide-and-go-seek on Martha's Vineyard, where Prospero and Miranda had lived for years.

No less an authority than Walter Prichard Eaton asserts that 18 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Bartholomew Gosnold and his passengers and crew of the good ship Concord landed on Martha's Vineyard, afterward going to Cuttyhunk. Since two of the company published accounts of that voyage, they could have been read by Shakespeare, thus suggesting an American island setting for his play, "The Tempest," produced in 1610. To quote Mr. Eaton:

"The 'enchanted isle' of that drama, so strikingly corresponds in landscape, in trees and flowers and vines, in its springs of fresh water, in the toil of hauling logs, even, with the descriptions Gosnold's party brought back of Martha's Vineyard and Cuttyhunk, that Edward Everett Hale used to affirm emphatically and proudly that 'Miranda was a Massachusetts girl.'"

As Ariel tells Prospero in Act I:

"In troops I have dispers'd them 'bout the isle.
The king's son have I landed by himself:
Whom I left cooling of the air with sighs
In an odd angle of the isle."

Odd angles there surely are on Martha's Vineyard and as one approaches Tisbury, a glimpse of rural England even, with its pastoral scenes of sheep, cows, trees and meadows, a setting which would be complete if only Ariel would wave his wand and change the wooden fences into hedgerows.

Martha's Vineyard is not partial. She wants to please everybody. There is quiet bathing for the less venturesome, and tranquil bays for the embryo yachtsman of tender years. The two weeks' visitors entertain themselves with a variety of good times at Oak Bluffs, while a more sedate outing is enjoyed by the summer groups at Edgartown and Vineyard Haven, where there are just enough permanent homes and fishermen to give these two places a settled look. The newcomers, too, have retained the quaintness of Martha's Vineyard by either buying the weather-beaten homes of the natives when for sale, or building after their simple Georgian style.

Don't stop at Vineyard Haven, but take the 20-mile drive westward, part of which is under a natural archway of tall, interlacing trees, and if that main road is left, there are woodlands and lakes, inlets and coves and bays, which are called bights.

These Wampanoags at Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, are not the show Indians who doll up at the first opportunity to parade in feathers and buckskin, but are members of the Coast Guard Crew at Gay Head, where in fair weather and otherwise, they patrol the coast, or perhaps a Gay Head Indian may be the keeper of the nearby Lighthouse, while others of these Indians are fishermen. They love to follow the sea or be near it.

The younger generation, however, will be right on hand with pottery and smiles for the energetic tourists who come whizzing from Oak Bluffs to Gay Head, just to see the Cliffs. Natural potters are these young Wampanoags, like all Indians, needing no potter's wheel to fashion out of the colorful clay on those cliffs, conservative patterns, that would win the approval of any connoisseur of American ceramics.

Even without that sprite Ariel to lend magic to Martha's Vineyard, there are many Indian legends to give this charmed spot a truly literary background. For example an Indian relates that by one of the smaller ponds lived a wise, old Indian chief who announced that when a white whale should arise from that pond, before long there would come to the island another race which would be white in color. "And," added that Indian, "shortly after that white whale appeared, the white man came and stayed."

Courtesy New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad

Scenes Which Call Tourists to Martha's Vineyard

The West Chop Lighthouse and the Lighthouse at Gay Head Are Seen in the Views at Upper Left and Lower Right. The Famous Cliffs at Gay Head Jut Out (Upper Right). A Bit of Old England at West Tisbury is Pictured at Lower Left

What's Going On in the Arts

The Berkshire Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockbridge, Mass.

The fourth annual Berkshire Symphonic Festival is now a matter of history. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Serge Koussevitsky conducting, has been the sole attraction for the thousands who have gathered at "Tanglewood" for this festival of symphonic music during the past two weeks. Dr. Koussevitsky's programs for the entire six concerts have been orthodox in character. He has evidenced no desire to include material even remotely controversial, thus exhibiting good judgment in regard to both the pleasure of his audiences and the quality of performance admitted by the orchestral environment.

To a listener unfamiliar with the work of this orchestra, when it is housed in Symphony Hall, Boston, Carnegie Hall, New York, or elsewhere the dispersion of tone occasioned by its summer surroundings might not have been apparent, nor would such a listener perhaps be too critical of the tone quality of the various choirs. Atmospheric conditions were far from ideal during the first week of the festival. The climax of misfortune in this direction was reached on the night of Aug. 12, when a storm all but stopped the show completely—a dramatic bit of evidence that more adequate housing must be provided than that of a huge circus tent. The Saturday night and Sunday afternoon concerts, however, had fine weather, with the result that strings overcame the thin quality observed in earlier programs, wood winds were less reedy and brasses less strident.

The final Brahms program (Aug. 15) seemed to this commentator the best revelation of the orchestra's powers during the festival. The horns on this occasion were mellow, and the strings were brilliant and vibrant. Dr. Koussevitzky seemingly could not overlook an opportunity to overplay the slow movements, but this idiosyncrasy has ever been a factor in his interpretative policy. The dispersion of tone heretofore noted did not admit as tremendous a climax as the listener in the concert hall experiences during the winter season, but this could not be helped. At the close of this final program, the audience of more than 5000 persons stood for five minutes and cheered lustily.

There is no question that this festival is well past the experimental stage. There is also no question that thousands of persons hitherto but vaguely acquainted with orchestral literature have this summer been happily introduced to it by this famous orchestra under its permanent conductor. It is commendable that the festival committee and the orchestral group should be in complete accord regarding aims and purposes and that no elaborate alliance of the arts should at present be contemplated. A purely symphonic festival, given by such an orchestra, with program items discreetly selected, should continue to attract large audiences from virtually every state in the Union and from Canada as well.

G. M. S.

Hull Scheduled By Board to Talk On Distribution

Mid-summer dullness gave way to intense activity today when the order "full steam ahead" was sounded for preparations for the ninth annual Boston Conference on Distribution at the Chamber of Commerce quarters of the Retail Trade Board.

Business executives from all parts of the United States and Canada are to converge on Boston for the two-day session of a "talk fest" on merchandising. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Board, proposed the conference eight years ago, and in cooperation with schools of business administration, colleges, business associations and trade and civic groups, it has become an event in merchandising circles.

The conference will be at the Hotel Statler, Sept. 20 and 21. Headlining the session will be the appearance of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, who is to discuss his international trade agreements under the conference theme: "Distribution Costs, Prices and Manpower."

"Some Random Reflections of a Retailer" will be the topic of Percy S. Straus, president of R. H. Macy & Co., of New York. P. A. O'Connell, general chairman of the conference, is to review the history of the meetings in his opening address. Louis E. Kirstein, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Co., is to preside at the second day's luncheon session.

"Labor Relations From the Retailer's Standpoint" is to be discussed by Vincent D. Kennedy, director of the California Retailers' Association. Other speakers include: Gen. R. E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Elizabeth Arden, president of Elizabeth Arden, Inc.; Melvin T. Copeland, professor of marketing, Harvard School of Business Administration.

PERK UP PARTY MEALS WITH CRABMEAT
Write for FREE Recipe Book to
MITSUBISHI COMPANY
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MID-SUMMER FOOD SALE

Seasonable Suggestions to make easy the planning of your warm-weather menus.

CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP 3 TINS 20c

MIRABEL PURE ORANGE MARMALADE
Made only from the finest California Oranges and Pure Granulated Sugar.
2 1 LB. JARS 29c

RICHMOND READY COOKED SPAGHETTI
An economical and tasty meal in itself. Stock your pantry at this money-saving price.
3 1 LB. TINS 20c

STRONGHEART DOG FOOD
SPECIAL OFFER!
Send 4 labels plus 25 cents for $1.00 Kennel Brush to Doyle Packing Co., Newark, N. J.
1 LB. TIN 5c

Warm Weather Values

ELMWOOD CHICKEN		6 OZ. TIN	39c
TUNA FISH	Fancy White Meat	NO. ½ TIN	19c
UNEEDA BISCUITS		3 PKGS.	13c
ARMOUR'S	LUNCH TONGUE 12 OZ. TIN 35c	6 OZ. TIN	21c
BAKER'S VANILLA EXTRACT		2 OZ. BOT.	23c
KELLOGG'S ALL BRAN		PKG.	19c
COCOANUT	and Cherry BARS	EACH	19c
DEL MONTE FRUIT SALAD		NO. 2½ TIN	27c
FINAST	Whole Refugee BEANS Fancy Quality	2 NO. 2 TINS	29c
CRYSTALINE SALT	Free Running	2 2 LB. CTNS.	13c
E-ZEE FREEZ	ICE CREAM MIX	3 TINS	25c
BELLVIEW BLEACH		2 30 OZ. BOTS.	25c
BELLVIEW AMMONIA		2 QUART BOTS.	25c

PRIZE WHITE or LONG LOAF BREAD
This oven-fresh quality bread is equally good for toast and sandwiches. An unusual value at this price.
BIG 20 OZ. LOAF 9c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Giants After Series Here—New Interest in Longwood as Title Play Arrives

Giants Back At Full Strength For Bee Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Traveling at full speed once again after a lapse of about a month, the Giants reached Boston today for their three-game series with the Bees. Only four contests removed from first place in the National League pennant race, Bill Terry's 1936 champions threaten to sweep the Beehive series, but with five victories in their most recent six starts, the locals have different ideas.

By winning their brief two-game series at the Polo Grounds last week, and capturing three of their four engagements with the Dodgers at the Hive, the Bees again advanced to within shouting distance of the first division. Five and one half games separated them from the fourth-place Pittsburgh Pirates this morning. Although the Bees were unable to maintain a winning pace on the last western tour, their ability to win at National League Field keeps alive the slim possibility of a money berth.

Bees Lead Series

With the single exception of the lowly Dodgers, the Bees have enjoyed more success against the Giants than they have against any other team in the league this season. By taking the two meetings from the Terrymen last Tuesday and Thursday in New York, the Bees assumed a seven-to-five edge in their series with the champions. Bill Terry's talented batting attack has not scored more than six runs in any one game with the Bees. Bill McKechnie's pitching has been at its best in competition with the Polo Grounds outfit.

The Giants arrived here after taking three straight from the Phillies. Now that Dick Bartell is back at shortstop, after his forced layoff of about four weeks, and with Hubbell, Melton, Castleman and Gumbert pitching well as a "Big" Four combination, the champs are making a determined bid to catch the leading Cubs.

The Cubs face a desperate situation. Their pitching staff has cracked and Jimmy Collins is unable to take care of the first base duties until late next month, because of an injury. The loss of Collins, a great fielder and a timely hitter, Bill Lee, starting pitcher, and Gabby Hartnett, catcher extraordinary, has been a staggering blow to the flag aspirations of the Chicago club.

Terry was about ready to give up on Castleman, a young right-hander, until he beat the Phillies on Sunday, 5 to 3. Clydell, in his previous start, had been driven to cover by the Bees. But the Giant pilot is now satisfied that Castleman is his fourth starting pitcher. Gumbert, another young righthander, who once had a trial with the Phillies, has also taken a place on Terry's front-line defense. Melton and Hubbell are the lefthanders. With this "Big Four" working together, the Giants present the best balanced staff in the league—two righthanders and two lefties.

Bartell Back

The Giants are a different ball club with Bartell at short. He is their sparkplug. He keeps the infield awake and on its toes. Blondy Ryan filled in very well while Dick was out, but he will never be a Bartell, according to those who follow the daily affairs of the Polo Grounders. The Giants know that with Dick in there every day, they can win the pennant.

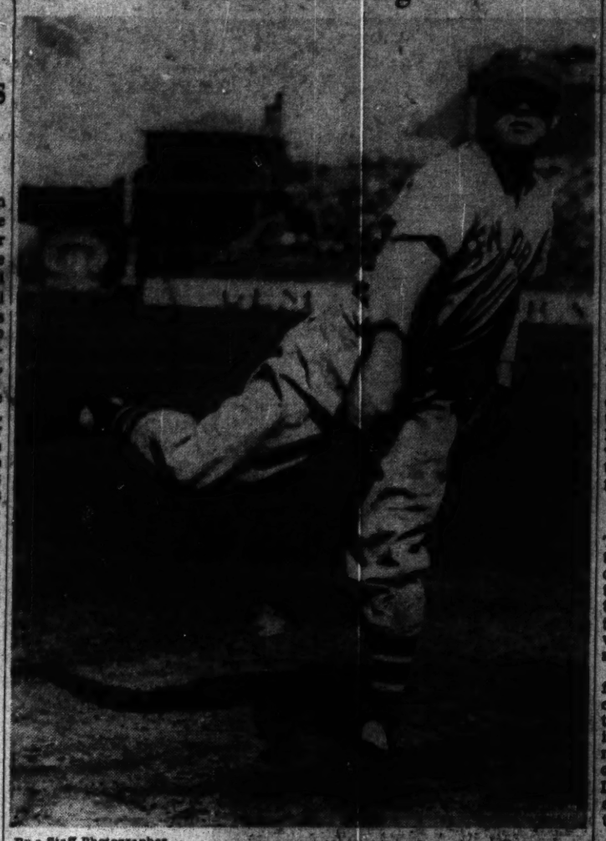
Another new arrival in the Giants' lineup is Hank Leiber, who has watched activities from the bench since he stopped one of Bob Feller's fast balls in a pre-season exhibition game. Hank adds a punch to the attack that Wally Berger failed to provide. Wally, however, will be used against left-handers in place of Jimmy Ripple, who is a left-handed batter.

Mel Ott, the slugging right fielder, has replaced Lou Chiozza at third base and is doing a grand job. Lou's hitting has been a disappointment. Also, the weak-hitting Jack McCarthy is on the bench, and the veteran Sam Leslie is playing first base.

After these three games with the Giants today, tomorrow and Thursday the Bees make a short trip to Brooklyn for a week-end series with the Dodgers. On Tuesday of next week the locals open a Beehive stand against the West, with Pittsburgh coming in first.

The Red Sox, who took a sudden and unexpected nose-dive when they arrived in Washington, come home to Fenway for a brief series with the Senators over the week-end and then head for Cleveland at the start of a western tour of the American League.

Back in Form Again



By a Staff Photographer

Clydell "Slick" Castleman, New York Giants

Manager Bill Terry of the Giants Was Ready to Give Up on Castleman When the Bees Drove Him Out of the Box at the Polo Grounds Last Week, but When Castleman Came Back Sunday and Beat the Phillies, He Once Again Assumed a Regular Starting Berth in Bill's "Big Four" Pitching Staff. The Other Members of the Starting Cast Are Carl Hubbell and Cliff Melton, Left-Handers, and Larry Gumbert, Who Like Castleman Is a Right-Hander.

Mrs. Wingard Wins Open Water Title And $1000 Purse

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 17 (AP)—Sun-bronzed Lenore Kight Wingard added the world's professional open water half-mile swimming championship late yesterday to her world's half-mile pool record.

Swimming the first match in open water, the Homestead, Penna., girl splashed in some 10 lengths ahead of Martha Norelius to lead a field of 17 in Lake Erie's ripples.

Her time for the half-mile course from the Cleveland Harbor breakwater to the shores of the Great Lakes Exposition was 12m. 9s. There was no previous open water record. Mrs. Wingard's pool half-mile record is 11m. 34 4-10s.

"I was more timed than if I had swum the same distance three times in a pool," she said after her fight against the far from placid waters. The waves were rippling but not choppy.

The White Sulphur Springs (W. Va.), girl's second place time was 12:22. They far outstretched the remainder of the field. Miss Norelius formerly held the half-mile record.

There was one false start, then the race for $2000 from the purse of Publisher Bernarr MacFadden settled down to a grind. Mrs. Wingard won $1000 as first prize and Miss Norelius a $500 award.

The remaining $500 was split between the lower places. In third place was Mae Looney of Toronto, a finisher in the three and one-half mile race there last year. Her time was 13:14.

Susan Robertson, the former national mile champion from Seabright, N. J., took fourth and Flo Southard of Buffalo was fifth. In her first professional race, Rose Nemecek of Detroit, former amateur national junior titleholder at the half-mile, was sixth.

Vermont Open Tennis

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 17 (AP)—George Kraft of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Dewitt Smith Jr. of Washington yesterday swept to the junior doubles championship in the Vermont open tennis tournament. In a five-set match, Kraft and Smith beat Robert Braithwaite of Ripley, N. Y., and Norman Towner of Vernon, Vt., 6—4, 6—0, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2. Bennett Wightman of Winchester, Mass., teamed with Robert Musil of Scarborough, N. Y., to win the boys' doubles, vanquishing Jack Cartwright and C. V. Congdon of Alstead, N. H., 6—1, 4—6, 6—2.

Stagg Celebrates

STOCKTON, Calif., Aug. 17 (AP)—Amos Alonzo Stagg, football's "grand old man" celebrated yesterday by jogging four block to the municipal tennis courts, and batting the ball around as a part of his conditioning program for the gridiron season. The mentor of the College of the Pacific will start his 47th campaign as a tutor of a football squad in September, and his fifth year as the Tiger coach.

England Declares

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Having passed the New Zealand first innings score of 249 by five runs, England declared its first innings at 254 runs for seven wickets at lunchtime today in the final day of the third and final test match. A draw seemed inevitable, as in the first match. The second test, the only one played to a decision, was won by England by 130 runs.

Class J Yachts Renew Battles In N. Y. C. Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 17—Two score miles of familiar waters stretched out ahead as the New York Yacht Club fleet made sail today for the initial squadron run on its 88th annual cruise along the southeastern New England coast, with Newport, R. I. as the port objective for the day's jaunt. The course has been sailed many times in the past 90 odd years in the earlier races from off the old Pequot House at the mouth of the Thames to Fort Adams the grim old granite octogon named for the second president.

It has always been out through the whirling Race, along the shores of Fisher's Island and the famous South County of Rhode Island, round Point Judith and then into the Narragansett. In the past 30 odd years however, the traverse has been shortened with the start at Sarah's Ledge off the mouth of the Thames and the finish at Brenton Reef lightship, a racing distance of 37½ miles.

The record for this first run is held by the Cup defender Reliance when on July 20, 1903, with Constitution and Columbia close on her heels she scudded over the course in 3h. 26s., a speed of about 11 knots an hour. She was much larger than the other candidates for Cup defense and in this instance failed to save her time, being beatened by Constitution by a minute and 55 seconds in corrected time.

The time allowance factor for cup yachts in American waters was eliminated in 1930, when all four candidates and Shamrock V sailed on an even basis as to time. This holds this year for the five tall masted Endeavour I and Endeavour II of England, Ranger, the new international champion, Rainbow and title holder of 1934 and Yankee the pride of Boston.

The quintette was given precedence and were sent off ahead of the collection of Ks, Ms, 12, 10 and 8 meters and auxiliaries, all however on the wings of a moderate southwester that promised to give them a fairly close fetch to the Race, a broad reach along the Rhode Island shore and a 7-mile run from Point Judith to the finish. Fortunately all hands except the laggards found a strong favorable tide setting out of Long Island Sound and as the dash from the start to Race Rock was only four miles, most of the fleet was well on the way by noon.

Sullivan Leads

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP)—Joe Sullivan, assistant pro at the Yale golf course, turned in a card of 143 last night, one over par for 36 holes, to assume the lead at the half-way mark in the seventh annual Connecticut open championship at the Wampanoag Country Club. Sullivan led Leo Mallory, defending champion and favorite, by one stroke.

McKee at New Post

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 17 (AP)—Capt. Ernest Wheeler McKee, U. S. N., who will relieve Capt. Robert C. Giffen, U. S. N., as director of athletics at the United States Naval Academy, arrived here yesterday. He will take over his duties about Aug. 26.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	66	40	.623
New York	61	43	.587
St. Louis	56	47	.544
Pittsburgh	56	48	.538
Boston	52	54	.446
Cincinnati	44	56	.431
Brooklyn	41	62	.398
Philadelphia	42	65	.393

Results Aug. 16

No games scheduled.

Gormley Golf Victor

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP)—With a score of 143, one under par for the 36 holes, Daniel Gormley, Wolfert's Roost, Albany, won the northeastern New York P. G. A. golf tournament yesterday on the Sagamore Golf Club links.

Tennis Revival Begins Monday With Doubles

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tennis revival seems to be here. The return of the Davis Cup is the answer, of course. Signs of the revival are definitely apparent around Boston as shown in the awakening interest in the coming national doubles at Longwood beginning next Monday.

Some 10 summers have gone by with interest fluctuating from mild to less mild. Our national doubles championship looked more like a consolation round than something to be desired. Wimbledon and the Davis Cup competition across the water carried off all honors and we tried to enthuse over a tournament for defeated stars.

Situation Altered

Now the situation has altered. The United States once again leads the world in the net game. Instead of our players being forced to cross the water to gain recognition the terms have become reversed and the foreign claimants—at least while we retain the Cup—must visit these shores.

With the stars from overseas forced to visit the States, the American public can sit back knowing that the curtain will rise on world tennis interest right here in our own neighborhood. The real beginning of this new all-star era starts at Longwood Monday. Already the entry list exceeds in importance that of several years.

Naturally the men's doubles, women's doubles and mixed doubles take the lead here. The father and son, and veterans, worthy tournaments in themselves, are unfortunately, lost in the significance of the previously mentioned three.

May Defend Cup

The defending men's doubles team of Don Budge and Gene Mako, early choice to survive, may meet their German rivals of Davis Cup history, Gottfried Prinz von Cramm and Heinmar Henkel in the final. They will be paired in opposite draws and unless upset somewhere along the line should re-enact the thrilling five-set match of the European intersone final.

In the mixed doubles Don Budge and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan again will team in the hope of gaining the title. Last year this pair went to the final only to lose to Budge's Davis Cup partner, Mako, and Alice Marble. With the Polish girl, Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, and Joe Hunt teamed, the choice of winner is decidedly complicated on paper.

If Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan team in the women's doubles, the defending pair of Carolin Babcock and Midge Van Ryn are in for trouble. The Marble-Fabyan team, after a struggle in the first set, 9—7, easily swept aside the Van Ryn-Babcock team, 6—1, in the final and deciding set at Rye. Unless Miss Jedrzejowska enters the women's doubles with a capable partner, these two teams already mentioned seem to be headed for the final.

Trapshoot Tourney Competition Looks Keenest in Years

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 17 (AP)—The competition is going to be tough for the hundreds of entrants in the grand American trapshoot tournament starting Friday, an examination of this year's scores showed today.

Five persons this year have rung up scores of 200 straight and 17 had marks of 197 out of 200 or better in 22 shoots reported to the amateur trapshooting association office here.

Rating favorite positions in next week's shooting because of their perfect scores are Joe Hiestand of Hillsboro, Ohio, who grabbed many of the grand American titles last year; J. E. Milne of Hamilton, Ont., Canada.; R. Heming of Reading, Penna.; C. O. Free of Indianapolis and G. C. Lindsey of Marcellus, N. Y.

J. E. Kelly of St. Paul just missed by one target entering the select list.

Observers declared that the shooting this year was the best since 1933 when six crashed 200 straight to win state championships and 12 others missed only one clay in 200.

The perfect shooters dropped to four in 1934. Waldo Seavey of Lovell, Maine, was the only one to turn the trick in 1935 and last year none was able to enter the select field, the 199 of Elmer Torge of Wales Center, New York, topping the list.

Tony Manero Captures New Hampshire Title

LACONIA, N. H., Aug. 17 (AP)—Two par-shattering rounds of 67-66 for a 133 total gave Tony Manero, 1936 National Open golf champion from Salem, Mass., the New Hampshire State Open title today with seven strokes to spare.

Manero was 11 strokes under par, but his closing round failed to break the course record of 62, set three weeks ago by A. R. Guay, the club professional.

Manero's nearest rival, one of four others to crack par, was Bob Crowley of Dedham, Mass., New England P. G. A. titleholder, who carded 69-71-140. The other three were Joe Pezzullo, Rhode Island, 151; Charley Rice, Franconia, N. H., 142, and Al Mahan, Beverly, Mass., 142.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	70	34	.673
Detroit	60	43	.583
Chicago	62	46	.574
Boston	58	43	.540
Washington	49	53	.480
Cleveland	48	53	.475
Philadelphia	33	69	.324
St. Louis	33	70	.320

Results Aug. 16

No games scheduled.

Trenton Nine Wins

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP)—Trenton's baseball team won the Junior American Legion championship of Region 8, Section B, yesterday, by defeating Buffalo in the regional final, 6 to 5.

Local Favorite

By a Staff Photographer

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan

She Teams With Budge in Mixed Doubles at Longwood Next Week

Chess

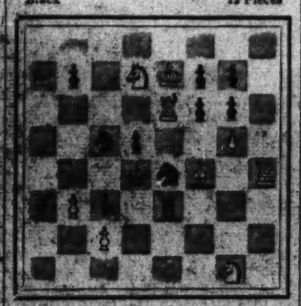
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 1958

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

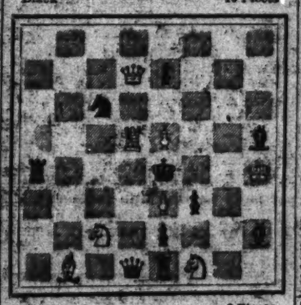
White to play and mate in two

(First Honorable Mention, Two-Movers, British Chess Magazine, 1936 A waiter double cross-check. Doubles unpin key)

Problem No. 1959

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 10 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First Honorable Mention, Three-Movers, British Chess Magazine, 1936)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1956. R-QR6

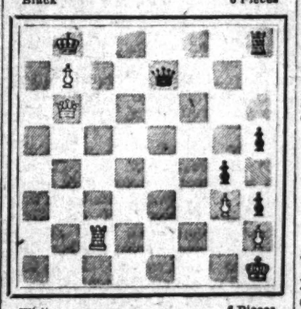
No. 1957. 1. Q-KJ — QxKtch
2. R-QJch — R-RJch
1. Kt-Ktdch — Q-KJch
2. QxQ — RxR
1. Q-Kdch — Kt-K5
2. R-Qdch

End-Game No. 389. Black wins: 1. R-K6 (Black); 2. Kt-B5, PxP; 3. QxP, Kt-B6; 4. QxP, QxQ; 5. KtxQ, KtxPch, and wins.

End-Game

Here is a hot-weather twister that will plague you till you get the idea. The source is uncertain, although the idea has taken several forms.

Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

David Polland of Brooklyn, frequent winner of the Tuesday evening Marshall Chess Club rapid transits, won the New York State chess championship for 1937 in the tournament just concluded at Cazenovia. Last year's winner, Kashdan, could not compete, since he is in Europe as a member of the United States team at Stockholm.

W. A. Fairhurst, Scottish champion, added the British championship to his laurels by winning the 1937 championship tournament concluded last month at Blackpool. Sir George Thomas, who has won frequently the past few years, trailed by a point. Winter, another previous winner, did not compete.

The projected Semmering tournament is due to start ten days after the conclusion of the Stockholm team tournament. Eight masters will take part in a double round robin. Fine, Reshevsky, Flohr, Keres, Eliskases, Petrow, Ragosin (Russia), and Capablanca are probable contestants. Capablanca is still in Havana and has not accepted as yet.

Here is how Alekhine disposed of Fine in the recent Kemeri tournament. Fine's acceptance of the Queen's Gambit led to open play in which Alekhine always kept a superiority which increased as the game progressed.

Queen's Gambit Accepted

Alekhine	Fine	Alekhine	Fine
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	30 P-K4	QR-QB
2 P-QB4	PxP	31 K-Q2	Kt-K13
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	32 Kt-K3	Castles
4 Q-R4ch	Q-Q3	33 P-QR4	KR-Q
5 QxBP	Q-B3	34 B-Q3	P-K4
6 Kt-R3	QxQ	35 KR-QB	B-K3
7 Kt1xQ	P-K3	36 RxR	RxR
8 P-QR3	P-QB4	37 B-Kt4	Kt-K
9 B-KB4	Kt-B3	38 P-QR3	Kt1(Kt3)-Q2
10 PxP	BxBP	39 Kt-Q5	BxKt
11 P-QKt4	B-K2	40 PxB	Kt-D4
12 P-Kt5	Kt-QKt1	41 B-KB5	R-Q
13 Kt-Q6ch	BxKt	42 K-B3	P-QKt3
14 BxB	Kt-K3	43 PxP	PxP
15 B-B7	Kt-Q2	44 BxKt	PxB
16 Kt-Q4	Kt-Kt3	45 P-Kt6	Kt-Q3
17 P-B3	Kt-Q4	46 B-Q7	RxB(a)
18 B-R4	Kt(Kt3)-B5	47 R-RAch	Kt-K
19 Kt-B3	B-Q3	48 RxKt mate	

Boston Pair Seek Title In Essex Doubles

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 17 (AP)—Kay Winthrop and Virginia Rice Johnson, both of Boston, set out today to capture the Essex county doubles title that blonde Alice Marble of California and Kay Stammers of England kept them from having last year.

They, Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Silvia Henrotin of France, were the only seeded doubles teams as play began.

Last year the Winthrop-Johnson duo bowed in the semifinals to the Misses Marble and Stammers, who went on to capture the title over Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Helen Hull Jacobs. The latter pair had previously eliminated Miss Andrus and Mme. Henrotin in the other semifinal.

This year none of the four finalists—Misses Marble, Stammers, Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan—was entered, so the way was clear for the two teams to carry their rivalry to the finals, unless an unseeded unknown team makes an unexpected spurt.

Meanwhile, the tournament saw second-round play in the singles. Some of the strongest players were missing, however, withdrawn to rest for the national doubles championships at Longwood next week. Among the absentees were Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, Wimbledon champion, four times victor over Miss Marble this year; Mrs. Tokuko Nakano, Japanese champion; Anita Lizana, Chilean titleholder, and Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., fourth ranking national player.

Miss Winthrop and Mrs. Johnson led the field into the second round with straight-set victories. Miss Winthrop overcame Virginia Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, 8—6, 6—3, and Mrs. Johnson eliminated Mary Cootes of Baltimore, 6—2, 6—2.

Two Californians entered the second round, Jane Stanton of Los Angeles and Barbara Winslow of Hollywood.

Boston's Park League Series Due Tomorrow

Starting at nine o'clock tomorrow morning a triple header will be played at Fenway Park closing the 1937 Boston Park Department playground baseball season.

Through the generosity of Tom Yawkey and Eddie Collins the major league grounds have been turned over to the Park Department in order that the youngsters of the city will have the best possible playing conditions for their championship games.

The opening contest will be for the class C title, boys under 16 years old. Meeting for this championship will be the Runkle Club of Brighton and the East Boston Panthers. With Charlie "Duke" Mason, star southpaw pitching ace, on the mound the Runkles are a slight pre-game favorite.

In the Class D finals, boys under 14 years old, the Mattapan Midgets will face the McKay Pals of East Boston. These teams are so evenly matched that it almost is impossible to pick a winner, but due to the balanced batting strength of the Pals they must be given a slight advantage for the title.

The final contest of the day will bring together the Brighton Warriors and the Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House for the Class B title, boys under 18 years old. The players on these teams are finished players and will provide plenty of smart baseball.

Park Commissioner William P. Long and playground Director "Billy" Mullon will both be on hand to witness their young charges in action as will the youngsters from the various sections of the city who will be rooting for their local contenders to bring home a championship.

The public is invited to attend the games and no admission will be charged.

Printers Baseball Tourney Under Way

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Washington defeated Boston 14 to 4 yesterday in one of five games which opened the 27th tournament of the International Union Printers. The Washington Typos hammered three Boston pitchers.

First-Round Results

Detroit 6, Indianapolis 4.
*Chicago 13, St. Louis 6.
New York 9, Twin Cities 6.
Baltimore 29, Pittsburgh 6 (six innings).
Washington 14, Boston 4.
Cincinnati drew a bye.

*St. Louis played the last six innings of its game under protest, claiming Chicago's pitcher, Mullins, was ineligible. Mullins was withdrawn after the protest. The game was awarded to St. Louis.

(a) This is equivalent to resignation, but Black is lost anyhow.

Another of Alekhine's Kemeri victories: Dutch Defense

Landau	Alekhine	Landau	Alekhine
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	18 B-B3	Kt-Kt5
2 P-QB4	B-Kt5ch	19 B-Kt4	P-Q3
3 Kt-B3	P-KB4	20 QR-B(b)	Castles
4 Q-Kt3	Q-K2	21 Q-R3	KtxR
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	22 RxKt	Kt-K4
6 QxB	Kt-KB3	23 RxB	KtxKtch
7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	24 RxKt	RxR
8 P-QKt4	P-QKt3	25 BxB	R-B6ch
9 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	26 K-Kt2	QxBch
10 P-Kt3	Kt-K5	27 P-B3	Q-Q4
11 Q-Kt3	P-QR4	28 QxQ	PxQ
12 P-Kt5(a)	P-R5	29 RxP	R-Kt6
13 Q-B2	Kt-B4	30 K-B2(c)	RxP
14 B-Kt2	Kt-Q3	31 K-K3	R-Kt7
15 P-B5	KKt-B5	32 K-Q3	K-B2
16 PxP	PxP	33 P-R4	P-Kt3
17 CastlesKR	QR-B	Resigns	

(a) White begins to go astray here. Perhaps 12 P-Q5 would work out better.

(b) This is as good as any since Black wins the exchange anyhow.

(c) If 30 B-Kt4, RxB!

First at Prague, first at Folkestone, first at Warsaw, and now again first at Stockholm, the United States team finished six points ahead of Hungary, with a score of 34½-17½. Next came Hungary, 48½-33½; Poland, 47½-34½; Argentina, 47-33. Examples of play will be given for the next few weeks.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Thompson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Mid-August, with its wealth of outdoor sports events, has come and gone, and the amateurs, now at the top of their game, are all ready to tackle the final events of the season, centering about Labor Day. The stars of golf, polo, lawn tennis, yachting, and professionals at baseball, are now all set for the parimount events of the season, and in addition, though such early starts seem a bit unreasonable, the amateurs and professionals at football are assembling or making their announcements for the opening of the season.

Lawn Tennis

Don Budge and his associates of the Davis Cup team headed for Newport yesterday, with the balance of the stars also tending in that direction. Bobby Riggs, whose victory over Frank Parker at Rye indicates that he must be considered very seriously as a Davis Cup defender next year, will have his chance to challenge Budge there, though the red-headed Californian still appears to outclass him for a year or two at least.

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, the Polish star, the other sensation of the season, will go to Manchester, and should have an easy time there, in view of the selection of her leading rivals in both England and the United States for duty at Forest Hills in the Wightman Cup series, for which she is not eligible. Her two chief foreign rivals, Anita Lizana of Chile and Marieluis Horn of Germany, are still on their way, and will not arrive before the end of the week.

Public parks play this week will turn from golf to tennis. The scene is Pittsburgh. Lewis Wetherell of Los Angeles, 1936 winner, is ineligible, as he now is a representative player of a college in eastern tournaments, so a new champion is certain to be chosen.

Polo Practice

This week will also see the polo stars striving to bring themselves and their ponies up to the point of complete readiness for the two final events of the season, the inter-circuit championships at Chicago for 12-goal teams and the National Open and Waterbury Cups at Meadow Brook for what will be close to 32-goal aggregations. The San Jose team from Argentina; Templeton, with an improved lineup over last year; the Greentree four, which won the title in 1935 and 1936; Old Westbury, Aurora, Akmusti and Long Island, are now competing as units against strong combinations including other prominent players and all the circuits are just about ready to select their representatives at Chicago.

Yachting

The sailing yachtsmen, with any number of lesser regattas just finished, are now centering their attention on the preparations for the New York Club regatta with its accompanying rules for the Astor Cups and the Kings Cup, off Newport, while the boats which carry motors openly, as against that charge made two years ago against the America's Cup defender, that she carried one under her hull, are already establishing new records for speed in the sweepstakes regatta and expect to make many more in the Gold Cup races at Detroit, and the President's Cup regatta at Washington.

Golf

Golf will now turn to the struggle for the amateur championship at Portland, Ore., next week, while professionals are moving east toward the biggest purse ever offered here, the $12,000 international open match play championship at Belmont Country Club, starting a month hence. Then the ladies will have their innings at Memphis, Tenn., early in October.

The problem of seeding the draws in the various lawn tennis championships now approaching, both in doubles and singles, is certain to stir up considerable discussion both among the committees in charge, and as the result of their selections.

In the national doubles, at Longwood, next week, Budge and Mako, both as United States and Wimbledon champions, and as the Davis Cup team, are bound to come first, but the balance of the field calls for nice judgment, though this is partly due to the numbers of shifts between former partners, and the possibility of further ones, both at Newport and in the entry lists for Longwood. On the showing at Rye, Parker and Shields would naturally be no. 2, with John McDiarmid and Arthur Hendrix next in order, Bickel and Burgess, Kamarth and Wetherell, Cullay and Carr, and Cooke and Buxby, all under consideration. But as Shields does not expect to remain for the championships, and Van Ryn, Riggs, Sabin, Hunt, and Grant seemed either lacking coordination with their partners, or were off their doubles game, just how the teaming will be made will prove of importance to the committees. Naturally, the German pair, Von Cramm and Henkel, and the Two British combinations, Hare and Hughes and Jones and Delaford, will top the foreign seeds, with the balance of the list depending on the arrangements of the Japanese and French pairs.

The recent performances of Jiro Yamagishi should make his team worthy of high consideration, while the veteran Jacques Brugnon is always capable to combining with fine effect.

Strong Foreign Stars

Naturally among the ladies, the seeding will depend less on the combination than on the individual rank of the players, with Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan, Mrs Van Ryn and Miss Babcock, and the British doubles teams, from the selections for the Wightman Cup, heading the two groups. But whoever pairs with Mlle. Jedrzejowska, Miss Lizana, Fräulein Horn, Mme. Henrotin, should be given due consideration, either for American seeding, or of an entirely foreign combination even ahead of the British pairs. Miss Jacobs, Miss Bundy, and Miss Andrus, if paired with any of these, would be close to favorites for the championship.

So far as the mixed doubles championship is concerned, the committee might just as well throw all the pairs together into a hat, and take them out haphazard, for such a star list of players are available that to pick out any for seeding would be a task of pure guesswork. The veterans and fathers and sons are minor affairs, and can be left to decision by the committee with no comment.

Budge-Riggs Newport Final Is Expected

Newport Results Today

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—Newport Casino tennis summary:

Second Round Singles

Frank Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Bernard Welsh, Rockville, Md., 6—3, 6—3.

Don Budge, Oakland Calif., defeated Henry Daniels, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round Singles

John Van Ryn, Austin, Texas, defeated Gilbert Hunt, Washington, 6—3, 6—2.

Jiro Yamagishi, Japan, defeated Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, Okla., 6—3, 7—5, 6—3.

George Toley, Los Angeles, defeated P. M. F. Knott, England, 6—3, 6—4.

Owen Anderson, Los Angeles, defeated Jacques Brugnon, France, 6—3, 6—1.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—The belated arrival of Don Budge, America's Davis Cup hero, today threatened to steal the Newport Casino's tennis spotlight from Bobby Riggs, Californian youngster, who has dominated the current eastern turf season in Budge's absence abroad.

Riggs, winner of the last three grass classics as well as last year's Casino honors, will probably work his way through this brilliant international field to a final match against Budge, who has not engaged in singles competition since his successful Davis Cup play in the challenge round against the British.

Postponement

He was due to get started here yesterday against young Henry Daniels of New York, but he requested a 24-hour postponement of that second-round match. Thus it became one of the features of this morning's program at the Casino.

Also missing yesterday were the two French entries in the 11-man foreign delegation, Jacques Brugnon and Yvon Petra, who are also expected today.

During the opening play six of the nine-strong British delegation received setbacks, and two of this country's first 10 ranking players, Gregory Mangin of Newark, N. J., and Art Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., were eliminated.

Hare Wins

Only two of the remaining three Englishmen were in action. Charles E. Hare, who gained the third round by overwhelming Casper Nannes, the Brooklyn veteran, without the loss of a single game, and F. M. F. Knott, who kept pace with that Davis Cup player by defeating Larry Lutkins of Rye, N. Y., 6—2, 6—2.

The most surprising of the six British setbacks was the first round 9—7, 6—3 triumph that William T. Tilden 3d of Philadelphia, namesake-nephew of the famous Big Bill, registered over Clarence M. Jones, who was seeded fifth and last on the foreign list.

All of the domestic seeded players, except Budge and his Davis Cup teammate, Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, have made their starts, and Mangin was the only casualty on the eight-star list. That veteran, who has failed to display the form that won him a No. 6 national ranking last season, could not prevail against Fumiturn Nakano, the steady Japanese, and was forced to yield a second rounder, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Another to win one of the 25 three-round brackets during the first day's competition was Jiro Yamagishi, the Japanese champion, who conquered McClure Howland of Jersey City before breezing through a second rounder against G. M. T. Zarifi of England.

Richmond County Y. C. Wins First Sears Race

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP)—The three-man crew from the Richmond County Yacht Club, Staten Island, N. Y., captured the first of five six-mile races in the Sears Cup competition yesterday at the Pequot Yacht Club here by driving its 30-foot "Atlantic" class sloop over the windward course in 1h. 20m. 16s.

The Westhampton Country Club of Long Island finished second in 1h. 21m. 42s., and the Watch Hill, R. I., Yacht Club third in 1h. 22m. 56s.

The race committee was forced to postpone the afternoon race because of a lack of wind.

The entrants represent Raritan Bay, the Great South Bay, the coast of Maine, Narragansett Bay and the Connecticut shore east of New Haven.

The summaries:

Richmond County, Staten Island, Raritan Bay, 1h. 20m. 16s.

Westhampton C. C., Great South Bay, 1h. 21m. 42s.

Watch Hill Yacht Club, Narragansett Bay, 1h. 22m. 56s.

Buck's Harbor Yacht Club, Maine coast, 1h. 28m. 30s.

Sachem's Head Yacht Club, Connecticut, 1h. 28m. 53s.

Semi-Pro Baseball

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 17 (AP)—Buford, Ga., and Enid, Okla., winners of their games yesterday in the national semi-pro baseball tournament, return to the field today against Fort Crook, Neb., and Charleston, Ark.

Buford defeated Asheboro, N. C., 11 to 7. Enid downed La Grange, Ga., 8 to 6.

Other results yesterday.

Kansas City, Mo., 9; Casper, Wyo., 5.
Hollywood, Calif., 10; Buford, Ariz., 4.
Tacoma, Wash., 12; Warrensburg, Mont., 5.
Lisbon Falls, Maine, 6; Arkansas City, Kan., 2.

Amusements

BOSTON

A GIANT HIT!

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer presents its big New Miracle of De Luxe Entertainment

JEANETTE MacDONALD

The Firefly

WITH ALLAN JONES

2¼ Hours of Thrill, Romance and Music

COLONIAL All Seats Reserved

Twice Daily and Sunday, 2:30—8:30 Mats. 50c, 75c, 1.00—Eves. 50c to 1.50, plus tax

STATE (Loew's Orpheum)

2—Big Features—2

"STELLA DALLAS"

Barbara Stanwyck—John Boles

Also "THE DEVIL IS DRIVING"

Richard Dix—Joan Perry

CAMBRIDGE, MASS

THE UNIVERSITY

MARX BROTHERS "A Day at the Races"

Akim Tamiroff—John Trent

"The Great Gambini"

Ted. Revive—"Under Two Flags"

"If You Could Only Cook"

Business and Industry

Economist Sees No Dangerous Installment Sales Rise in '37

Commerce and Finance

Japan Faces Big Task Maintaining Stable Exchange

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Faced with the immediate drain of the North China conflict, combined with the long-term requirements of an ambitious program of larger armaments and maximum economic self-sufficiency, Japan is looking about for new sources of wealth to tap.

A paper profit of approximately 600,000,000 yen has just been registered by the simple device of revaluing the specie reserve of the Bank of Japan in accordance with the present value of the yen.

Paper Profit

The specie reserve as of July 28, 1937, was about 495,000,000 yen, the yen being reckoned at .75 of a gram of gold. Under revaluation the yen will be valued at only .29 of a gram of gold. When a loan of almost 200,000,000 yen which the Government has contracted from the Bank of Japan is taken into consideration, and further profits from the revaluation of the gold reserves of the Banks of Chosen and Taiwan (Korea and Formosa) are reckoned a paper profit of about 600,000,000 yen remains. This the Government may use to support the value of the yen in terms of foreign exchange or for such other purposes as may seem desirable.

Whereas, the amount of currency in circulation is a little less than 1,500,000,000 yen and hence is almost treble the value of the specie reserve, at the old reckoning, there is almost 100 per cent coverage for the currency if the heavy depreciation of the yen in terms of foreign exchange and, still more, of gold, during the last few years is taken into account.

Anything that strengthens the technical position of the yen is doubly welcome at the present time, because Japan's financial leaders are convinced that all the advantages which can be obtained from depreciation of the currency have already been reaped, and that the yen should be maintained at its present exchange value of 1s. 2d., or approximately 29 American cents. The Finance Minister, Mr. Okinobu Kaya, made this point very clear in his recent address before the Diet, when he said:

"If the exchange quotations begin to fall, the consequences would not only be unfavorable to the nation's foreign trade, but would also make the prices of domestic commodities rise. And with the fall of exchange quotations and the rise of commodity prices reacting on each other and accelerating their mutual influence, the situation would have undesirable effects on the living standards of the masses. It would eventually prejudice the orderly movements of the national economy. A lower exchange standard would add to the burden of payments to be made abroad. Therefore, it is an urgent necessity to maintain the exchanges at the present standard."

Struggles for Stability

Japan is struggling for exchange stability in the face of a severely unfavorable balance of trade. Exports during the first half of the present year were valued at 1,602,000,000 yen, imports at 2,243,000,000 yen. In an effort to compensate for this large adverse balance of 641,000,000 yen, a considerable amount of gold has been shipped abroad. In the future it is hoped to restrict the amount of gold earmarked for export to the quantity newly mined in Japan.

A five-year plan for gold production has been instituted, with an output of 135 metric tons (over 500,000,000 yen at present exchange values) as the goal for 1942. The plan calls for the production of 60 metric tons of the yellow metal in Japan proper and 75 metric tons in the colonies (mainly in Korea) by 1942. Present output is about 26 metric tons in Japan proper and about 24 metric tons in the colonies. The plan calls for more state aid with experts, equipment, prospecting licenses, etc., to small and medium-sized mining enterprises.

Word 'Savings' in Economics Cause of Much Confusion

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the speech quoted Saturday on this page, Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institute, gave a list of the causes of the depression, "as (the Brookings) studies have revealed them." They included:

"Sixth: in the United States there had been an increasing concentration of income in the higher income groups, which was serving to restrain the growth of consumptive demands."

"Seventh: there was an excessive flow of savings and of bank credit into investment channels, which was producing an inflation of security prices and consequent financial instability."

The "over-savings" theory of business cycles, which this seems to express, has a wide vogue today. It was, for example, described by Arthur B. Adams in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor on July 21. He said some theorists "believe that the concentration of a very large proportion of the national money income in the hands of a few very rich people results in an excess amount of savings and investments in new productive enterprises, on the one hand, and in a shortage of consumers' purchasing power, on the other," and so business cycles are due to "this lack of proper balance between the saving and spending of the national income."

Brookings Adopts Theory

The Brookings Institute seems to have put the imprimatur of its valuable name very definitely on this theory, in four voluminous studies, "America's Capacity to Produce," "America's Capacity to Consume," "The Formation of Capital," and "Income and Economic Progress," the last two of which were written by Dr. Moulton himself.

The theory, however, did not originate with the Brookings people. J. M. Keynes finds it handy, J. H. Hobson has expounded it, Marx dolled it up as the theory of surplus value, and he may have got it from Sismondi or Rodbertus. Intellectual movements leading to the conclusion that saving is economic sin are certainly as old as feudalism, and the practice of saving money, which first attained respectability with the Protestant Reformation, has never maintained more than a precarious foothold in economic morality, or else the Protestant economists from Calvin to Marshall would not have gone to such lengths in defending it.

"Saving" is a fighting word in economics and always a moot problem of ethics. The Restoration invention of the moralistic concept of interest as "reward" for "abstinence," i. e. for "saving," was a triumph of dialectic strategy, only matched in modern times by the counter-invention of the "over-saving" theory of business cycles.

Wall Street, despite its alertness to the political implications of apparently innocuous economic theory, has so far (to the knowledge of this correspondent), offered but one outstanding demurrer to the over-savings theory, that of Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., Ph.D. in the Chase Economic Bulletin of May 12, 1936, on "Eating the Seed Corn"—an attack on the penalty surtax on undivided corporate profits.

Dr. Anderson himself, however, occasionally uses the word "saving" in explaining this complicated business of business cycles, and, of course, once having accepted his adversary's idiom has lost half the argument already. His refutation is therefore abstruse, scholarly, and not likely to interest the layman.

Introspectively Conceived

The "over-savings" theory is, in fact, easily slid into by anybody who tries to interpret the pattern of our economic life in terms of "saving," and exceedingly hard to deal with—favorably or unfavorably—so long as the word "saving" is accepted. The joker in the whole argument is the word "savings."

Despite its scientific-sounding use by economists, this word is as homely and as unscientific as "thingamajig" or "waste." It is an introspectively conceived word, shot through with subjective implications. It refers to the thought or purpose of the user. "Waste" merely means something useless to the speaker, though it may be water, good earth, or cotton linters to someone else. "Savings" is just about the opposite of "waste" in the opinion of the pedestrian user of that term. But it may not be "savings" to anyone else. The saver's opinion confers that quality on it, whatever it may be. One man's "saving" may look to another man like spending.

The trouble with the use of this word in economics is the same as the trouble that would be generated in biology if Darwin had tried to classify animals in terms of his private, introspectively conceived purposes, as, for example—"house pets," "sporting breed," or "game animals." Or if a botanist should try to describe a forest in terms borrowed from a lumberman, a tree-lover, or a painter. The one would see it in terms of thousand-feet, the next of foliage, and the third of color values.

Meaning of "Savings" Vague

In short, the purposes of the saver are by no means coterminous with the purposes of the social economy, the mitigation of business cycles, etc., with which economists are preoccupied. Hence, when the economist tries to use in the public interest, words coined out of private interests, he invariably becomes confusing. He unwisely eschews words of specific social meaning for a word of vague social meaning, and so blurs his thought and has to spend most of his time explaining what he means. "Saving" has a single meaning to a saver, but to other people it may mean many things. Hence, its use as a term of economic analysis causes trouble. Relying on it puts the economist in the position of trying to saw wood with a table leg.

For example, Dr. Anderson complains that "one of the (oversavings) doctrines is that corporations . . . withheld, from their stockholders, profits made in the regular course of business, (thus) piling up corporate surpluses. At this point, the (anti-savers') complaint breaks down into two contradictory lines. One is that (the corporations) used these profits . . . to build unneeded plant and equipment . . . The second complaint . . . is that they . . . held . . . (these surpluses) in the form of cash . . . and that their failure to employ these funds in additional plant and equipment led to a falling off in demand for goods from the heavy industries, which brought reaction and depression."

This, however, can be broadened to a generic criticism of the word "savings," whether corporate or private. The word does not convey whether the money is passed back into circulation or not. To the "saver" it is still "saving," whether he leaves it in the bank or buys a bond with it (or even an equity), or invests it in his own business. And there are specific words and descriptions available for each of these operations and for their social meanings, implications and results.

[This is the first of two articles. The second, tomorrow, will deal further with terminology in economic theory.]

Installment Sales Gain Slows Down In 1937 Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was only a 9.4 per cent increase in instalment sales by all retail outlets during the first six months of 1937 as compared with a gain in instalment sales last year of between 35 and 40 per cent, according to A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc. During the same period regular credit sales gained by 13.2 per cent, according to the Bureau's estimates.

After the large gain in retail instalment sales last year, the trend during the first six months is very significant. The Soldiers' Bonus last year and the widespread strikes in certain industrial areas this year are the two most important factors in accounting for the drastic slowing down in the expansion of instalment sales. It is evident now that the payment provided a tremendous impetus to instalment sales.

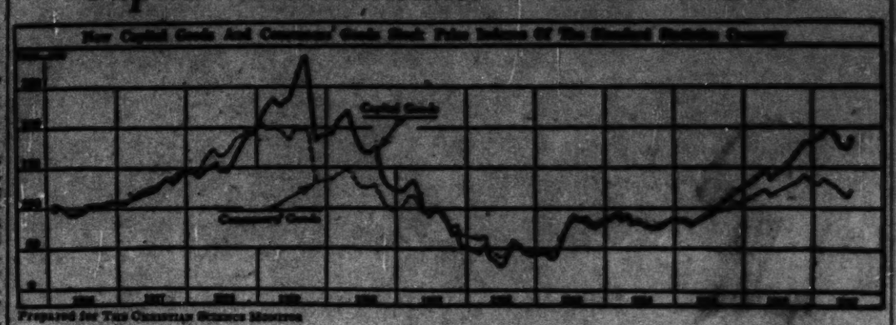
The strikes this spring necessitated economy by those thrown temporarily out of work. And the sales trend in industrial areas shows very clearly that they preferred to protect their credit standing by keeping up their instalment payments. Consequently, there was a slower gain both in new instalment sales and in cash sales.

This tendency to keep up instalment payments, even at the expense of cash sales, indicates a danger in expanding instalment volume that is frequently overlooked, Mr. Zelomek points out. This danger lies in the decline in cash sales that will follow a business recession as a result of the necessity for keeping up instalment payments. This consideration is probably just as important as that of the actual losses that may be incurred on instalment volume. Such a tendency will be reflected in a sharper decline in retail cash sales during a period of declining business activity that would otherwise be the case.

The larger gain in regular credit sales during the first six months indicates that a different class of people make use of this form of credit. From the evidence, this class is less affected by small cash payments, such as the Bonus payment, and by labor strife. It is probably made up to a fairly large extent of the upper white collar class and of people receiving some portion of their income from interest and dividend payments.

One important conclusion is confirmed by the trend of instalment credit sales during the first six months, Mr. Zelomek states. Namely, the volume is not yet dangerously large and will not become so this year according to present indications.

Capital and Consumers' Goods Indexes



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The chart above presents for the first time two major stock price indexes of the Standard Statistics Company, the compilation of which has just been completed.

It has long been the feeling of the Standard Statistics Company that the available composite industrial stock price indexes and averages have failed to disclose fully the trends of quotations within this broad classification. That this belief was fully justified is amply demonstrated by the chart here presented. It is believed that there is a basis for extensive study in the disparity of the price movements of the capital goods and consumers' goods company common stocks, particularly in the latter stages of bull markets.

No formal conclusions have been drawn as to the significance of the disparity in price trends between the two groups since the beginning of 1935, nor of the similarity of this trend with the divergence of the two indexes between the latter part of 1936 and the final stages of the bear market in 1931-1932. However, it is, of course, generally recognized that the major earnings expansion in the past two years has been concentrated in the capital goods industries. In these industries, apparently, further potentialities for earnings expansion during the remainder of the current cycle are the greatest. It should be noted that, the consumers' goods stock price index has actually been in a down trend for almost a full year.

As with all Standard Statistic Company indexes, these stock price indexes are true index figures, and are not averages. They are weighted by the number of shares outstanding of each stock included. In both cases the indexes are expressed in relatives, with the average for 1926 as 100. The aggregate number of stocks included is 391, with 107 in the consumers' goods index and 194 in the capital goods group.

Building Groups In 11 States Lend Over $30,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—More than $31,000,000 has been supplied by each of 21 building and loan associations in 11 states to home buyers in the program of the Federal Housing Administration.

This capital, says the report, whether for new or existing construction, is insured against loss to these associations under the terms of the National Housing Act, Federal Housing Administrator Stewart McDonald said.

3637 New Homes

A total of 3637 new homes, or 52 per cent of the residential structures involved, were built in the communities served by these 21 savings, building and loan units as a result of their insured financing activities. The aggregate value of the mortgages is $30,484,283.

"The savings, building and loan associations of the country are steadily increasing their participation in the Insured Mortgage System," Mr. McDonald said. "For the country as a whole, such private lending agencies had advanced funds on 31,118 mortgages valued at $122,326,855 at the end of the fiscal year. This represents 15.93 per cent of all the mortgages accepted for insurance by the Housing Administration in the same period which were negotiated by all approved mortgagees-banks, trust companies and other financial institutions."

Associations Listed

The list of the 21 savings, building and loan associations, and the total value of all mortgages transacted through each and insured by the Housing Administration, follow: New York, N. Y., West Side Federal, $2,376,722; Newark, N. J., West Side Building and Loan, $2,070,870; Dayton, Ohio, Citizens Federal, $1,928,060; Cleveland, Ohio, Second Federal, $1,921,760; Rochester, N. Y., First Federal, $1,809,105; San Antonio, Texas, San Antonio Building and Loan, $1,787,836; Cincinnati, Ohio, Eagle Savings and Loan, $1,593,240; New York, N. Y., Serial Federal, $1,583,305; Los Angeles, Calif., Coast Federal, $1,466,780; Cleveland, Ohio, Citizens Federal, $1,348,440; Chicago, Ill., Home Federal, $1,265,050; New York, N. Y., First Federal, $1,256,980; Jacksonville, Fla., First Federal, $1,227,660; Philadelphia, Penna., Quaker City Federal, $1,222,600; Baltimore, Md., Penn. Ave. Federal, $1,218,850; New York, N. Y., Ninth Federal, $1,142,450; Nashville, Tenn., First Federal, $1,098,705; Glendale, Calif., First Federal, $1,074,980; Indianapolis, Ind., Railroadmen's Federal, $1,052,660; Chicago, Ill., Bell Savings, Building and Loan, $1,020,400; Baltimore, Md., W. Baltimore Building Association, $1,013,000.

Cotton Consumption In July Less Than Like Month in 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau announced that cotton consumed during July totaled 583,666 bales of lint and 74,517 of linters, compared with 681,294 and 66,618 during June this year, and 607,056 and 70,962 during July last year.

Cotton on hand July 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,289,707 bales of lint and 236,479 of linters, compared with 1,550,540 and 269,169 on June 30 this year, and 896,724 and 181,356 on July 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 2,807,798 and 62,710 on June 30 this year, and 3,937,665 and 35,161 on July 31 last year.

Imports for July totaled 18,960 bales, compared with 35,953 for June this year, and 20,305 for July last year.

Exports during July totalled 124,312 bales of lint and 24,363 of linters compared with 229,639 and 18,664 during June this year, and 156,282 and 19,331 during July last year.

Cotton spindles active during July numbered 24,931,782, compared with 24,555,716 during June this year, and 23,251,764 during July last year.

Petroleum Industry Taxes Show Big Rise Despite Drop Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That petroleum taxes are the only major source of tax income which did not decline during the depression years, is the contention of the American Petroleum Industries Committee. Although all taxes collected by the federal, state and local governments now are at approximately the 1929 volume, petroleum taxes in 1936 were almost twice as large as in the boom year of 1929. Total tax collections showed close correlation with the national income in recent years, but petroleum taxes followed neither the national income nor gross income of the petroleum industry, climbing steadily upward irrespective of other economic factors.

The following table, showing national income, total taxes and taxes on the petroleum industry, indicates how the tax burden on petroleum has moved upward disproportionately during the past seven years.

Year	Total National Income	Total Taxes	Petroleum Industry Taxes
1929	$80,757,000	$9,759,000	$635,880,870
1930	67,969,000	10,386,000	670,606,683
1931	53,594,000	9,300,000	624,777,687
1932	39,545,000	8,147,000	747,097,135
1933	41,813,000	7,501,000	1,004,824,028
1934	48,375,000	8,787,000	1,046,149,575
1935	54,955,000	9,456,000	1,121,934,699
1936	63,799,000	10,180,000	1,180,876,254

In the boom year of 1929 taxes levied on the petroleum industry and its products were 6.4 per cent of the total collected in the United States. By 1936 petroleum taxes constituted 11.7 per cent of the country's total tax receipts.

Business to Resume Advance at End Of Year, Bureau Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government prophets of business and trade trends predicted that the upward spiral of industry and commerce—which has levelled off in recent months—will be resumed about the end of this year.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, after an analysis of industrial and financial charts, said:

"There appears to be little doubt that we are still in the advancing phase of the business cycle, and that sooner or later the upward movement which characterized most of the period since early 1933 will be continued."

The economists said they expect few spurts in industrial production "during the remainder of this year, at least," but are optimistic for the period following.

Eddy Says Kenyon Withheld $250,000 From Two Trusts

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lucian A. Eddy, president of Investors Fund of America, testified before the Securities Commission that Donald P. Kenyon withheld from two of his investment trusts $250,000 he obtained by selling their securities to Investors Fund, which he also controlled at the time.

Mr. Eddy said the fact became known late last summer when the New Jersey Attorney General's office sought a receivership for one of the companies, Monthly Income Shares Incorporated of New Jersey. The other company was Monthly Income Shares Incorporated of New York.

To square himself with these two companies, Mr. Eddy testified, Mr. Kenyon promised to buy back the shares from Investors Fund. The witness added that Mr. Kenyon also owed the fund $114,000 for loans, some of them unauthorized, and transferred to the fund 20 acres of gas and oil property near Houston, Texas, to satisfy the debt.

Although various claims have been filed against the property, Mr. Eddy said an independent engineer has valued it at $266,000 and that he did not believe the fund would lose money on it.

Mr. Eddy said the fund paid Mr. Kenyon $10,000 last Nov. 20 to surrender the control he had exercised since June 10.

Canada July Income Larger Than in 1936

OTTAWA, Ont. (C. P.)—Total ordinary revenue of the Dominion of Canada for July was $37,881,966, and special receipts brought the grand total to $37,893,945, compared with $34,275,531 in July, 1936, according to figures just released by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Total receipts for the first four months of the fiscal year were $205,113,498, against $169,140,350 for the corresponding period in 1936. Total ordinary expenditure for July was $34,939,353, compared with $24,544,385 in the similar month in 1936.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Austrian Oil Output—Production of crude oil in Austria, while yet comparatively small, has been increasing rapidly during recent years and totaled 11,190 metric tons in the first four months of 1937 compared with 7477 tons in the full calendar year 1936. The current production for the remaining portion of the year will be in excess of the average monthly production for the January-April period.

Austria in Exposition—Plans for the participation by Austria at the New York Exposition scheduled to open in April, 1939, provide for the erection on the exposition grounds of several buildings including an enlarged reproduction of the famous theater "An der Wien" which will accommodate 1200 persons.

German Building Boom—Activity in the German building industry and the allied building material industry in 1936 surpassed that of any recent year including 1929. In 1929 the total value of building was very nearly evenly divided between public building, industrial building and housing, whereas during the last three years public building has accounted for about 60 per cent of the total, while there has also been a rapid gain in industrial building. Compared with last year there was a marked increase in the volume of housing built by public bodies. The shortage of materials and of labor together with the preference given to the requirements of the armament program and of the Four-Year Plan are said to be definitely affecting the trend of building in Germany.

German Broadcasts—Directional radio broadcasts from Germany to South America are well planned at the originating source and are said to be very popular in South American countries. Only those German radio announcers who speak Spanish fluently are assigned to these broadcasts. Latin Americans visiting Germany are invited to appear on these programs and discuss their impressions of Germany.

Fruit for Czechoslovakia—The demand in Czechoslovakia for dried fruit of United States origin depends largely upon the domestic crop available, the crops of near-by countries and the purchasing power of the people, and since the purchasing power is showing steady improvement, the prospects for the sale of American dried fruits in Czechoslovakia are becoming better. The fruit crops of central and southeastern Europe have been very poor and the local production is also limited.

Work in Czechoslovakia—Economic recovery in Czechoslovakia, aided by the impetus given by the extensive armament and fortification program, became progressively broader during the second quarter of the year. Unemployment declined, not only seasonally but absolutely, and the 384,000 registered applicants for work in May was the lowest figure on record since the close of 1931. The purchasing power of the public showed added improvement and the formation of new saving capital continued encouraging.

Chemicals in Roumania—With the view to greater self-sufficiency and preparedness in event of national emergency and following the trend of other central and southern European countries, Roumania is devoting serious attention to the developments of a domestic chemical industry. A number of chemical projects have been started or completed during the past year and the trend has been considerably influenced by German, Czechoslovak and Italian participation.

Roumanian Metals—Roumania is said to be facing a shortage in certain metallic raw materials. With foreign sources in numerous instances unwilling to export raw materials, Roumania is reported to be making efforts to barter petroleum and cereals for needed raw materials. Very large increases were recently registered in imports of the various metals.

Polish Auto Trade—Poland imported more motorcars in 1936 than in 1935, and statistics for the first quarter of this year indicate that the increase is continuing. In the first quarter of 1937, 3781 passenger cars were imported. Most passenger cars imported during the quarter originated in Germany, with England and Czechoslovakia the second largest suppliers, followed by France, the United States and Austria.

Polish Motor Ship—Japan has secured an order for the construction of one of the two sister motor freighters which are planned by Poland to serve a direct line between the port of Gdynia and the Gulf of Mexico. These freighters, which will carry American raw cotton to Gdynia and various Polish products to the Gulf of Mexico, will be equipped with refrigeration facilities.

Swiss Lumber Market—While the supply of domestic cut lumber in Switzerland is still greater than the demand, thus checking any tendencies toward a rise in price, Switzerland continues to import and export wood products. During the first quarter of 1937, imports of lumber showed a considerable increase over the like period of last year. In certain cases the value of imports has been more than doubled, due in part to the higher import price following the devaluation of the Swiss franc.

U. S. Issues Yield 0.459 and 0.216 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Treasury sold its weekly issue of 273-day bills at an average rate, on a bank discount basis, of 0.459 per cent, acording to the Secretary of the Treasury. This is less than last week's 0.478 per cent on a similar issue. On the other hand, an average rate of 0.216 paid on an issue of 122-day bills, was slightly higher than the 0.211 per cent a week ago on a 129-day issue.

The offering today was for an aggregate of $100,000,000, $220,659,000 being applied for and $100,066,000 accepted.

For the 273-day bills the total applied for was $140,846,000, of which $50,048,000 was accepted. The bids ranged from a high of 99.841, equivalent to a rate of approximately 0.210, to a low of 99.641, or 0.473 per cent. The average was 99.652, or 0.459 per cent. About 93 per cent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.

For the 122-day bills the total applied for was $79,813,000, of which $50,018,000 was accepted. The bids ranged from a high of a 100 to a low of 99.895, or 0.310 per cent, and the average was 99.927, or 0.216 per cent. About 31 per cent of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.

About $50,000,000 of the proceeds will go to paying off of a maturing issue of bills and the balance will supplement the Treasury's general fund.

New York Port Authority To Sell $15,000,000 Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The Port of New York Authority announces it will issue $15,000,000 general and refunding bonds, inviting bids to reach the office of the general manager of the authority by Aug. 18. The proposals are to be on an all-or-none basis.

Of the total $11,306,000 will be used to carry on construction of the Lincoln midtown tunnel and $3,894,000 will be applied to calling in the outstanding Bayonne bridge bonds January 3, next. The new issue will bear 3¼ per cent interest and maturity will be in 1971.

Building in Canada Sharply Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In spite of the seasonal decline in construction activity after the peak months of May and June, contracts awarded for the Dominion for the month of July totaled $21,485,300 as compared with $17,868,500 for July, 1936, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of Toronto. Contemplated new construction for 1937 amounted to $270,426,600, 61 per cent ahead of the 1936 total of $167,825,700.

Ontario led the Dominion with a total of $7,687,200, Quebec was second with $7,279,600 and British Columbia third with $2,000,000. Engineering construction totals were $6,606,000, business buildings next with $5,691,200 and residential construction, $5,345,400. Contracts awarded in Toronto and suburbs amounted to $2,559,900 as compared with $2,175,900 for Montreal.

Commonwealth Edison Reduces Par, Splits Stock

CHICAGO (AP)—The Commonwealth Edison Co. has filed an amendment to articles of incorporation with the Illinois Secretary of State changing the par value capital stock from $100 to $25 and providing for a four-for-one split-up of the shares.

Trading in the new $25 par value shares is now effective on the Chicago Stock Exchange and the New York Curb.

This is part of Edison's program of acquiring common and preferred stock of Public Service Company of Northern Illinois now in the hands of the public. It is the first step in the proposed plan for financial and corporate union of Public Service, Western United Gas & Electric and Illinois Northern Utilities Company, with Edison.

American Airlines Traffic Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—American Airlines, Inc., carried an average of 99 more passengers daily on its Chicago - Detroit - Buffalo - New York route during July than it averaged daily on its entire nation-wide system three years ago, C. R. Smith, president, announces.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—take orders galore—25 and 50 folders WITH NAME $1. Exquisite 21 folder asst. Costs 60c, Sells $1. Complete line, 9 boxes. Engraved personal, business line. One of the finest in America. Good profits. Samples on approval. Sunshine Art, Dept. CM, 184 Nassau, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Free samples. Also marvelous value $1.00 Box Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-158, Chicago.

Christmas Cards, 100% profit selling extraordinary 21 folder $1 assortment Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery, Personals 50 for $1, Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request samples. Terry Studios, 261 Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Cards Sensation! Extra money selling leading $1 assortment. Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination Offer. Good profits. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-35, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Sheer-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $25 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. W-13, Indianapolis.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also fitted custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2370.

NOOBAR BASHIAN FURS ON HAND AND TO ORDER. Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made, George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston HAN. 8971.

SEE PAGE 18

Uncharted

The future of business, money rates and the markets is uncharted; research and experienced judgment are essential to the proper management of investment funds.

Trust Department

THE NATIONAL

Shawmut Bank

40 WATER STREET · BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Moderate Revival In Market After An Early Sell-Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Stocks enjoyed a moderate revival in today's market after an early sinking spell, blamed partly on the war at Shanghai. Early active selling shook down leading steels and motors 1 to 2 or more points, but buying reinforcements soon stemmed the tide of offerings.

Dealings turned extremely quiet in the afternoon. Transfers were at the rate of about 650,000 shares. Near the final hour extreme losses were pared or canceled in many instances.

While wheat futures pushed up briskly, other commodities were uneven. Japanese loans again tumbled in the bond division, but corporate bonds held their own.

On the downside most of the session were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, Motor Products, Sears Roebuck, Macy, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, American Metal, Westinghouse, General Electric, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of N. J., Radio and American & Foreign Power.

Resistance was shown by Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, American Rolling Mill, Boeing, United Aircraft, American Locomotive, du Pont, Shell Union Oil, Bucyrus-Erie, Allied Stores, Marshall Field, American Telephone, Western Union and Wayne Pump.

A cheering earnings statement gave a lift to Crucible Steel, but good reports from Southern Railway, Zenith Radio and Caterpillar Tractor failed to stimulate these stocks.

Japanese Bonds Drop

Japanese bonds sustained new losses ranging to over four points today as Sino-Japanese hostilities in the Shanghai area continued.

Orient Development 6s of '53 at one time showed losses up to 3½ points. Tokyo Electric Light 6s of '53 were 4¼ points lower, Yokohama 6s of '61 were off as much as 2½ points, and Great Consolidated Electric Power (Japan) 6½s dropped about 4 points. Today's losses followed similar sharp declines yesterday. Japanese Government 5½s dipped fractionally.

Bonds of other foreign governments held fairly steady in light trading. Activity in domestic corporate issues was modest, with selected industrials moving into slightly higher ground. Up slightly were American Telephone & Telegraph 3¼s, Bethlehem Steel 3⅜s and Remington Rand 4½s. Rail and utility issues showed fractional gains and losses. Demand for both was light.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP) — Curb stocks drooped in apathetic trading today. Oils and utilities mostly were unchanged to fractionally lower while specialties lacked resistance.

Technicolor dropped nearly 3 points following announcement stockholders shortly would vote on an increase in common shares. Aluminum Co. sagged about a point and Eagle Picher, Consolidated Steel and Newmont Mining were fractionally lower.

Electric Bond & Share, Arkansas Natural Gas "A," United Gas and Cities Service slid lower while Niagara Hudson Power and Consolidated Gas of Baltimore lifted a trifle.

Lower among the oils were Sunray and International Petroleum while Creole and Humble held even. St. Regis Paper, Pitney Bowes, Consolidated Copper, United Wall Paper and American Superpower were unchanged.

Japanese Bonds Off Sharply to '37 Lows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Japanese dollar obligations broke sharply yesterday and as reports of renewed hostilities in the Far East brought realization of the probable effect of marktial activities upon the Japanese financial situation. The declines carried the issues to new low levels for the year.

Although trading was relatively light, the break in these obligations was one of the sharpest since the beginning of fighting in the Far East and reflected increasing uncertainty in financial circles over the effect of the conflict, if prolonged, on Japan's budgetary situation.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.98⅛	$4.98⅛	$4.2397
Cables	4.98⅛	4.98⅛	4.2397
France—franc	.0375	.0375	‡
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2297	.2297	‡
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5513	.5513	‡
Sweden—krona	.2569	.2569	.4537
Norway—krone	.2504	.2504	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2324	.2324	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.2387
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0226
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'slv—crown	.0325	.0325	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0221	.0221	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—sloty	.1894	.1894	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3030	.3025	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0460	.0460	.2028
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400	.3040
Peru—sol	.2000	.2000	.4748
Uruguay—peso	.58501	.58501	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2905	.2905	.4985
India—rupee	.3764	.3762	.6186
Java—florin	.5535	.5535	.8000
Hong Kong—dol	.2138	.2038	*
Shanghai—dol	.2000	.2000	*
Sta Eilmento—dol	.4975	.4975	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.5015	.5015	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9998	.9998	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.4440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper peso. # Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 14: Receipts, $21,342,181; expenditures, $21,024,876; balance, $2,829,548,336; customs receipts for the month ($18,003,000. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $406,543,756; expenditures, $970,091,824, including $386,416,667 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $564,637,267; gross debt, $36,891,275,390, an increase of $1,901,583 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,549,630,389, including $1,276,303,151 of inactive gold.

Abbott Lab (1.80a) 1 49½ 49½ 49½ Aug11
Acme Steel (4) 1 64 64 64 —1
Adams Exp (.50g) 3 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝ — ⅛
Adams-Millis (3) 1 32 32 32 — ⅛
Addressograph (1.40) 4 34 34 34 Aug16 34 26 —1½
Advance Rumely 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ — ¼
Air Reduction (3a) 8 72 71¾ 71¾ — ¼
Air-Way El Ap 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ + ⅛
Alaska Jun (.60a) 4 11¼ 11¼ 11¼ — ¼
Allegheny 31 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝
Allegh pf 2 36 36 36 +3 40¼ 102 Calgary-Edm pf (6) 1 163 163 163 Aug14
Allied pf ww 10 34⅝ 35½ 35½ 48¾ 47¾ Call & Alb (4g) 1 84 84 84 — ¾
Allied Mills 3 34 34 34 +½ 51¾ 31 Calo Petl & Tr (1g) 3 37 36¾ 36¾ — ⅛
Allied Stores (.50a) 64 30⅜ 30⅛ 30⅛ 88¼ 58⅝ Columbia Gas (.60) 2 154 154 154 Aug14
Allied Stores pf (5) 1 77 77 77 Aug16 69¼ 58⅝ Comi Credit (4) 12 63⅝ 64¼ 63⅝ + ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg (1g) 47 72¾ 71¼ 72⅛ + ⅛ 114 100 Comi Credit pf (6½) 1 116 116 116 Aug16
Alpha P Cem (1) 2 23 23 23 + ½ 89¼ 62¼ Comi Invest Tr (4) 24 62¾ 62 62½ — ⅛
Amal Leather 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝ Aug16 120 103⅞ Comi I Tr ev pf (4½) 2 106½ 106¾ 106½ Aug 5
Amal Leather pf (3) 3 38¾ 38½ 38⅝ Aug 5 21½ 13 Comi Solv (1.60) 18 14½ 14 14
Amerada (2) 1 95¼ 95¼ 95¼ +1¼ 4¼ 3 Connelly & Bou 45 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝ — ⅛
Am Ar Ch Del (2½g) 4 97½ 97 97 Aug16 78¾ 46 Consolidated Oil 6 8⅝ 8½ 8½ — ⅛
Am Bank Note (¾g) 6 39 38 39 +1 19¼ 11 Consolidated Oil pf (5) 4 89¾ 86 89¾ + ⅝
Am Brake Sh (1½g) 4 66¾ 65½ 65½ Aug17 45½ 34 Consolidated Textile 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
Am Can (6a) 4 108½ 108½ 108½ 121 89¼ Container Corp (1.20) 12 30¼ 29¾ 29 — ¼
Am Can pf (7) 1 150¾ 150¾ 150¾ 71 46 Cont Baking A 1 24 23¾ 24
Am Car & Fdy (½g) 6 81½ 81½ 81½ — ⅛ 106¼ 77 Cont Baking B 2 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅜
Am Car & Fdy pf (4g) 3 79¾ 79¾ 79¾ — ⅛ 22¾ 20 Cont Can (3) 14 60⅞ 60⅛ 60⅞ + ⅜
Am Ch & Cable (4g) 45 33¾ 31¾ 33¾ + ⅛ 16⅜ 11 Cont Diam Fib (1g) 3 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝ Aug16
Am Ch & Cable pf (5) 3 143 141 143 Aug16 108 99⅜ Cont Can (1.60a) 7 35 35 35 — ⅛
Am Chicle (6a) 3 113 110⅝ 113 Aug12 8¼ 3½ Consol Film pf 2 13½ 13½ 13½
Am Colortype 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛ Aug14 19¾ 10 Consol Film pf 2 13½ 13½ 13½
Am Comi Alcohol 3 34⅝ 34 34⅛ — ⅛ 13⅛ 8½ Consol Laundries 3 8½ 8¼ 8½ Aug10
Am Cryst Sug (3½g) 3 37⅜ 37⅛ 37⅛ + ⅛ 17¾ 14½ Consol Oil (.80a) 20 15¾ 15½ 15⅝ — ⅛
Am Encaustic Tiling 3 8¾ 8½ 8½ — ⅛ 105¾ 104 Consol Oil 6% pf (3) 1 104½ 104½ 104½ Aug10
Am European 1 13⅝ 13¼ 13¼ Aug 9 10⅞ 4½ Consol Oil Subs pf 1 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
Am & Foreign Pwr 40 8¾ 8½ 8½ — ⅛ 1¾ ¾ Consol Textile 1 1 1 1 — ⅛
Am & For P 6% pf 1 43 43 43 93¾ 92½ Consumers P pf(4½) 1 92¾ 92½ 92½ Aug16
Am & For P 7% pf 1 44¼ 44¼ 44¼ — ¼ 37¾ 29¾ Container Corp (1.20) 12 30¼ 29¾ 29 — ¼
Am Hide & Leather 5 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ 47¾ 18½ Cont Baking A 1 24 23¾ 24
Am Hide & L pf (3) 1 43 43 43 Aug16 69¾ 60 Cont Baking B 2 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅜
Am Home Pr (2.40) 1 44 44 44 + ½ 59¾ 40¾ Cont Can (3) 14 60⅞ 60⅛ 60⅞ + ⅜
Am Ice 1 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅜ 39¾ 18¾ Cont Diam Fib (1g) 3 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝ Aug16
Am Ice pf (1g) 3 37 37 37 + ½ 39¾ 18¾ Cont Can (1.60a) 7 35 35 35 — ⅛
Am International 13 14⅜ 14¼ 14⅜ — ⅛ 49 33¾ Cont Motor 2 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
Am Locomotive 28 51 49½ 50⅞ + 1⅛ 57¾ 37 Cont Oil Del (1¼g) 15 47⅞ 46⅞ 47¼ + ¼
Am Locomotive pf 1 113⅞ 113⅞ 113⅞ — ⅛ 71⅜ 64⅛ Cont Steel (1) 2 30½ 30½ 30½ + ⅛
Am Metal 20¾ 18⅝ Am M &Mfet (.45g) 3 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ + ¼ 10⅞ 8 Corp 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ + ¼
Am Metal 6% pf (6) 88¾ 43½ Am Metal (4g) 2 39½ 38¾ 39 + ⅛ 47¾ 47¾ Cpne Co 1 60⅝ 60 60 — ½
Am Metal 6% pf (6) 120½ 112 Am Metal 6% pf (6) 1 119½ 119½ 119½ Aug11 122 111½ Crane Co pf (7) 2 116½ 116½ 116½ —1
Am Power & Light 20 11⅛ 10⅞ 10⅞ — ⅛ 115 100⅝ Crane Co pf ev (5) 1 114 114 114 — ¼
Am P & L $6 pf (6) 1 67 67 67 — ⅛ 37 29¾ Cream of Wh (1½g) 3 31 30¾ 30¾
Am P & L $6 pf (6) 1 64½ 64½ 64½ — ⅛ 38⅝ 18½ Crosley Radio 1 20½ 20¾ 20½
Am Rad & St S (.60) 35 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅛ 100⅜ 66 Crown Cork (3) 3 82¾ 82¼ 82¾ — ⅜
Am Roll Mill (1.10g) 21 39⅞ 39⅛ 39⅞ + ⅛ 56⅛ 41⅜ Crown Ck pf ww (3½) 1 68 68 68
Am Safety Raz (2) 1 37¾ 37¾ 37¾ — ⅛ 41¾ 30 Crown Ck pf ww (3½) 1 40¼ 40½ 40⅝ Aug12
Am Seating (½g) 3 37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛ 35¼ 18¾ Crown Zellerb (½g) 33 21⅛ 21¼ 21¼ + ⅛
Am Smelt & R (3½g) 10 97 96⅝ 96⅞ — ⅛ 100¾ 94¼ Crown Zeller pf (5) 4 99 98¾ 99 + ⅛
Am Smelt & R pf (7) 5 143 142 143 —1⅛ 81¾ 51 Crucible Steel 30 73 70¾ 72½ +1
Am Snuff (3a) 8 56⅛ 56⅛ 56⅛ Aug16 133 115 Cruselle Stl pf (8¼g) 1 127 127 127
Am Sti Fdrs (1½g) 16 56⅞ 57⅛ 56⅞ + ⅜ 3 1⅛ Cuba Co 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
Am Stores (1¼g) 2 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛ — ⅛ 14⅜ 7⅜ Cuba-Am Sugar 11 8¾ 8½ 8½ + ⅛
Am Sugar Ref (3) 3 43⅜ 43⅜ 43⅜ — ⅛ 47 37⅞ Cudahy Pack (3½) 1 39 39 39 Aug16
Am Sugar Ref pf (7) 6 127 127 127 30¾ 8½ Curtis Publishing 7 9¾ 9¾ 9¾
Am Sumat Tob (1a) 6 23¾ 23½ 23¾ + ⅛ 100½ 68 Curtis Pub pf (7) 7 68½ 68 68 —3
Am Tel & Tel (9) 7 170¾ 170 170¾ — ½ 8¾ 5 Curtiss-Wright 11 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ — ⅛
Am Tobacco (5) 4 72¾ 72¾ 72½ —1 32⅝ 16½ Curtiss-Wright A 3 19⅜ 18⅝ 19⅛
Am Tobacco B (3) 7 81 81 81 — ⅛ 80¼ 73½ Guler-Hammer (2g) 6 75 75 75

—D—

Am Type Founders 2 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ — ⅛ 71⅞ 40½ Dayega Stores (1a) 3 15¾ 15⅜ 15½ Aug10
Am Wat Wks (.60g) 17 19¼ 19 19 — ⅛ 34 18¾ Dayega Stre pf (1½g) 4 19 18 19 Aug16
Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6) 2 93 93 93 Aug11 143⅛ 104⅝ Deere & Co (2f) 9 148¾ 146 146¾ + ¼
Am Woolen 21 11½ 10⅝ 11 + ⅜ 31⅝ 23½ Deere & Co pf (1.80) 2 29¼ 28¾ 29½ + ¼
Am Woolen pf (3½) 18 70½ 68½ 70 + ⅜ 47½ 31¾ Detroit-Wem-Ch (1) 5 31 30¾ 31 + ⅛
Am Zinc L & S 17 15½ 15⅜ 15⅜ — ⅛ 69¾ 32 Dei & Hudson 3 37¾ 37 37 —1½
Am Zinc L & S pf 1 175 175 175 Aug 9 94½ 13¾ Del Lack & W 8 15⅞ 15½ 15⅝ — ¼
Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g) 1 67½ 67½ 67½ Aug16 10¾ 4 Den & Rio G W pf 3 8¾ 8⅝ 8⅝ Aug11
Anaconda (⅝g) 69 60⅝ 59½ 60⅛ — ⅛ 149½ 110⅞ Detroit Edison (6g) 9 114¼ 114 114 Aug10
Anacon W&C (3½g) 3 84 84 84 Aug14 70½ 39 Devoe & Raynl A (3a) 1 64¼ 63¾ 63¾ Aug10
Ancher Cap (.30g) 2 23½ 23¾ 23¾ — ⅛ 38⅜ 30 Diamond Match (1a) 2 39⅞ 39⅝ 39⅝
Andes Copper 1 37 37 37 — ¼ 49¾ 33 Dixie Mex pf (1½a) 3 33½ 33⅜ 33⅜ Aug16
A P W Paper 4 7 7 7 — ⅛ 33 14⅝ Diam T Mot (⅞g) 3 15¾ 15⅝ 15⅝ + ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1½g) 2 42 42 42 90 30¼ Dist Corp-Seagram 10 23¾ 23⅜ 23⅜ + ⅛
Armour Del pf (7) 1 108½ 108½ 108½ 94 80 Dist-Seagram pf (4) 2 84 84 84 Aug10
Armour Ill (.80g) 42 13½ 13⅜ 13⅜ — ⅛ 25 18 Dixie-Vortex (1½g) 1 19½ 19½ 19½
Armour Ill pr pf (6) 2 90½ 90 90 Aug12 48¾ 35 Doehler Die Cas (1g) 1 38¼ 38¼ 38¼ — ⅛
Armour IL pf (7) 1 105 105 105 51 38½ Dome Mines (2a) 1 42 42 42 + ½
Armstrong Ck (1½g) 11 64¾ 63⅛ 64⅜ — ⅛ 12⅜ 8¾ Dominion Stores 1 9 9 9 Aug13
Arnold Const (¾g) 1 14½ 14½ 14½ + ⅛ 77¼ 47½ Douglas Aircraft 7 57½ 57 57 — ⅛
Artloom 5 97 97 97 + ⅛ 150¼ 115¾ Dow Chem (2.60g) 4 125½ 124¾ 124¾ —1
Assd Dry Goods 52 19½ 18½ 19¼ + ⅜ 55 44 Dresser A (2c) 1 44 44 44 Aug11
Assd D Gds 1 pf (6) 1 85 85 85 +1 39¼ 24½ Dresser B (1c) 1 27½ 27½ 27½ Aug10
Assd D G 2 pf (3½k) *1 112 112 112 Jun 1 1⅝ ½ Duluth So Sh & Atl 3 ¾ ¾ ¾ Aug 9
Associates Invest (.8) 1 51 51 51 Aug 9 3⅛ 1¼ Duluth S S & A pf 1 1½ 1½ 1½ Aug16
Atch T & S F (2g) 4 80½ 79¼ 79¼ —2 8¼ 3⅛ Dunhill Internat 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ Aug13
Atchison pf (5) 1 99 99 99 Aug14 17½ 14 Duplap Silk 5 19 18½ 18 + ⅜
Atl Coast Line 1 51¾ 51¾ 51¾ — ⅛ 180½ 148½ du Pont de N (4½g) 10 164½ 163 163 —1
Atl Gulf & W In 2 17 16½ 17 Aug16 138½ 130¼ du Pont deb (6) 1 134½ 134½ 134½
Atl G & W In pf 2 25 24¾ 25 Aug16
Atl Refining (2) 13 20½ 20 20 +⅛
Atl Refining pf (4) 2 109 109 109 Aug12
Atlas Corp (.80) 1 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ — ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3) 2 50 50 50 Aug13
Atlas Pwdr (2½g) 2 80 79¾ 80 Aug13
Atlas Tack (½g) 1 12¼ 12¼ 12¼ — ⅜
Auburn Auto 2 17¾ 17½ 17¾ + ¼
Austin Nichols 1 6 6 6
Aviation Corp 7 6¾ 6⅝ 6⅝ — ¼

—B—

Baldwin Loco 12 5⅝ 5⅜ 5½
Baldwin Loco asd 10 5½ 5⅜ 5½ + ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct wi 67 23⅜ 22¼ 23⅜ + ⅜
Baldwin Loco pf 5 95½ 91 95½ Aug13
Baldwin Loco pf asd 2 90 89¾ 90 Aug13
Balt & Ohio 31 28 27½ 27⅝ — ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf 1 33 33 33 — ⅛
Bang & Aroos (2½) 1 44½ 44½ 44½ Aug13
Barber Co (¼g) 2 31 30¾ 31 + ¼
Barker Bros 1 27 27 27 — ⅛
Barnsdall (1) 6 35 34¾ 35 + ⅛
Bayuk C (.50¼g) 1 15¾ 15¾ 15¾ Aug13
Beatrice Cr (1a) 3 35½ 35½ 35½
Beat Cr pf ww (5) 1 103½ 103½ 103½ Aug 9
Beech-Nut P (4a) 1 112½ 112½ 112½ Aug13
Belding-Hem (1) 1 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅜ Aug16
Belg N R pf (9.34a) 1 86¼ 86¼ 86¼ Aug 4
Bendix Aviat (¾g) 16 31⅞ 30¾ 30⅝ — ⅛
Benef In La (1.33⅓g) 2 31¾ 31¾ 31¾
Benef Ind Loan 2 30 30 30
Bethlehem Steel 49 100¾ 100 100⅛ — ¾
Beth Steel 8% pf (1) 1 187⅛ 186¾ 186¾ — ⅛
Beth Steel 7% pf (7) 6 118½ 118 118 — ¾
Bigelow-San (2g) 1 65¾ 65¾ 65¾ Aug16
Black & Decker (¾g) 1 28 28 28
Blaw-Knox (.45g) 8 34½ 34 34 — ⅛
Boeing Airplane 11 35¾ 35½ 35⅝ + ⅛
Bohn Alum (3) 3 45⅝ 45½ 45½ — ¼
Bond Stores (1.60) 1 23¼ 23⅞ 23⅞ — ⅛
Borden (1.60) 12 24½ 23½ 23½ — ¼
Borg-Warner (2) 19 40⅜ 40⅛ 40¼ + ⅛
Boston & Maine 2 9 9 9 — ⅛
Botany C M A 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ — ⅛
Bower R Bear (2g) 2 33¾ 33¾ 33¾
Bridgpt Brass (.40g) 10 18½ 18¼ 18½ + ⅛
Briggs Mfg (1½g) 22 47⅜ 47 47⅜
Briggs & Strat (3) 2 47 47 47 Aug10
Bristol-Myers (2.40a) 1 38 38 38 Aug14
Bklyn & Queens T 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ + ⅛
Bklyn & Q T pf 1 17 17 17 — ⅛
Bklyn-Man T (2½g) 8 22¼ 22 22 + ⅛
Bklyn-M T pf (6) 1 68½ 68½ 68½ Aug14
Bklyn U Gas (2.30g) 6 29 28¾ 28¾ — ⅛
Brown Shoe (3) 1 44½ 45½ 45½ Aug13
Brunswick-Balke 2 18 18 18 — ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie 23 19½ 18¾ 18⅞ + ⅛
Budd Mfg 8 10¾ 10⅜ 10¾ + ⅛
Budd Wheel (.20g) 2 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ + ⅛
Bullard Co (1) 3 36 35⅞ 36 + ⅛
Bulova Watch (4a) 3 58¾ 56½ 56½ — ⅛
Burlington Mills (1) 5 16½ 16¼ 16¼ — ⅛
Burr Ad Ma (.65g) 4 20½ 20¾ 20⅞ + ⅛
Bush Terminal 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝ Aug16
Bush Term 7% deb 4 18¼ 17½ 17½ Aug10
Butler Bros (.60) 5 16¼ 16⅛ 16⅛ — ⅛
Butler Bros pf (1½) 4 33¼ 33¼ 33¼ — ⅜
Butte Cop & Zinc 7 7 6¾ 6¾ — ⅛
Byers Co 9 21¼ 21 21¼ — ⅜
Byron Jackson (1g) 3 30 30 30 Aug12

—C—

Calif Pack (1½a) 2 37 37 37 — ⅛
Calif Pack pf (2½a) 1 51½ 51½ 51½ Jul 28
Calahan Z-Ld 16 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
Calumet & Hec (⅝g) 17 10 10⅛ 10
Campbell Wy (1) 6 32¾ 32¾ 32¾ — ⅛
Can Dry Ginger Ale 10 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅜ — ⅛
Canadian Pacific 33 12 11¾ 11⅞ + ⅛
Cannon Mills (1g) 3 45 45 45
Cap Adm A (½g) 1 14¾ 14¾ 14¾ Aug12
Carpenter Stl (1.35g) 1 31⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛ Aug16
Carriers & G (.10g) 3 7¾ 7 7⅛ Aug16
Case (J I) 4 182 181 181 —1
Caterpil Tractr (2) 3 98¾ 98¾ 98¾ — ⅛
Caterpil Tr pf (4) 3 104⅞ 104⅞ 104⅞ Aug 5
Celanese (1⅛g) 17 37⅞ 37⅝ 37⅝ — ⅛
Celanese pr pf (7) 1 109 109 109 Aug16
Celotex (.80g) 3 30⅝ 30½ 30½ —1⅛
Cent Aguirre (1½a) 1 31¾ 31¼ 31½ — ⅜
Cent Pdy 7 7¾ 7⅝ 7⅝ — ⅛
Cent RR NJ 1 20½ 20½ 20½ + ⅛
Cent Violeta Sug 4 13½ 13⅜ 13½ Aug 6
Century Rib M (.30g) 4 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ Aug14
Cerro de Pasco (4) 7 74½ 73½ 74½
Certain-teed 3 14 13¾ 13¾
Champ Pap & P (2) 2 50¾ 50¼ 50¾ —⅛
Checker Cab 2 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛ Aug13
Ches & Ohio (2.50a) 23 51⅝ 50⅝ 50⅝ — ⅞
Ches & Ohio pf (4) 3 90¾ 90½ 90½ Aug16
Ches Corp (3) 4 69 68 68 Aug16
Chi & E Ill 1 2 2 2 Aug16
Chi & E Ill pf 2 7 7 7 Aug16
Chi & N W 4 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ — ⅛
Chi & N W pf 5 11 11 11 Aug12
Chi Gt West 3 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼ — ⅛
Chi Gt West pf 1 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛ — ⅛
Chi Mail Or (1½a) 2 20 20⅛ 20
Chi M St P & P 1 2 2 2
Chi M St P & P pf 10 4 4 4
Chi Pneu T 8 26⅝ 25¾ 26¼ — ⅛
Chi Pneu T cv pf (3) 3 42½ 42 42 Aug16
Chi RI & P 2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜ Aug16
C R I & P 6% ct 2 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ Aug16
C R I & P 7% pf 2 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ Aug14
Chi Yell Cab (1¼g) 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼ Aug14
Chick Cot Oil 4 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛ — ⅛
Chile Cop (1.50g) 8 25¼ 24½ 24½ — ¾
Chrysler (7g) 48 117⅞ 116⅝ 116⅝ —1⅝
Cities Ser (.40a) 1 6 6 6
Clark Equip (1.20g) 7 40¼ 40½ 40½
Cleve Elec Ill (2.60a) 1 32½ 32½ 32½ Aug16
Cleve Graph Bron (1) 1 27 27 27 Aug16
Cleve Union Stk (.60) 1 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ Aug16
Climax Molyb (1.40g) 1 38¾ 38¾ 38¾ Aug16
Coca-Cola (3) 1 180 180 180 Aug16
Coca-Cola A (2) 1 97¾ 97¼ 97¼ Aug16
Colgate-Palm (.75) 37 18 18⅝ 18⅝ Aug16
Colgate-Palm pf (6) 1 163 163 163 Aug14
Collins & Aik (4g) 1 84 84 84 — ¾
Colo Fuel & Ir (1g) 3 37 36¾ 36¾ — ⅛
Columb B S A (1.25g) 3 29 29 29
Columb B S B (1.25g) 1 29½ 29½ 29½
Colum Gas (.20g) 21 13½ 13½ 13⅝ — ⅜
Colum Gas pf A (6) 3 94½ 94½ 94½
Colum Pict vtc(1a) 6 30½ 29½ 30½
Colum Pict pf (6½) 1 96 96 96 Aug12
Comm Credit (.60) 2 111 111 111 Aug14
Comm Invest Tr (1a) 1 36⅛ 36⅛ 36⅛ — ⅛
Commer & Fin 1 30 30 30
Comm Solvents 3 20 20 20
Comp Tabulating & Sen 2 140 140 140 Aug 4
Conde Nast 3 13¾ 13⅝ 13⅝ Aug10
Congoleum-Nairn (2) 8 36⅛ 35⅝ 36⅛
Congress Cigar 1 15 15 15
Consol Aircraft 9 23½ 23⅜ 23½ Aug16
Consol Laundries 3 8½ 8¼ 8½ Aug10
Consol Oil (.80a) 20 15¾ 15½ 15⅝ — ⅛
Consol Oil 6% pf (3) 1 104½ 104½ 104½ Aug10
Consol Textile 1 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
Consumers P pf(4½) 1 92¾ 92½ 92⅝ Aug16
Container Corp (1.20) 12 30¼ 29¾ 29 — ⅛
Cont Baking A 1 24 23¾ 24
Cont Baking B 2 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅜
Cont Can (3) 14 60⅞ 60⅛ 60⅞ + ⅜
Cont Diam Fib (1g) 3 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝ Aug16
Cont Can (1.60a) 7 35 35 35 — ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1¼g) 15 47⅞ 46⅞ 47¼ + ⅛
Cont Steel (1) 2 30½ 30½ 30½ + ⅛
Cont Products (2) 6 68⅛ 67⅞ 67⅞ — ⅛
Cont Products pf (7) 4 130½ 130½ 130½ Aug11
Copy 8 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ + ⅛
Cpne Co 1 60⅜ 60 60 — ⅛
Crane Co pf (7) 2 116½ 116½ 116½ —1
Crane Co pf ev (5) 1 114¾ 114¾ 114¾ — ¼
Cream of Wh (1½g) 3 31 30½ 30½
Crosley Radio 1 20½ 20¾ 20½
Crown Cork (3) 3 82¾ 82¼ 82¾ — ⅜
Crown Ck pf ww (3½) 1 68 68 68
Crown Ck pf ww (3½) 1 40¼ 40½ 40⅝ Aug12
Crown Zellerb (½g) 33 21⅛ 21¼ 21¼ + ⅛
Crown Zeller pf (5) 4 99 98¾ 99 + ⅛
Crucible Steel 30 73 70¾ 72½ +1
Cruselle Stl pf (8¼g) 1 127 127 127
Cuba Co 1 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ — ⅛
Cuba-Am Sugar 11 8¾ 8½ 8½ + ⅛
Cudahy Pack (3½) 1 39 39 39 Aug16
Curtis Publishing 7 9¾ 9¾ 9¾
Curtis Pub pf (7) 7 68½ 68 68 —3
Curtiss-Wright 11 8¾ 8¾ 8¾ — ⅛
Curtiss-Wright A 3 19⅜ 18⅝ 19⅛
Guler-Hammer (2g) 6 75 75 75

—D—

Dayega Stores (1a) 3 15¾ 15⅜ 15½ Aug10
Dayega Stre pf (1½g) 4 19 18 19 Aug16
Deere & Co (2f) 9 148¾ 146 146¾ + ¼
Deere & Co pf (1.80) 2 29¼ 28¾ 29½ + ¼
Detroit-Wem-Ch (1) 5 31 30¾ 31 + ⅛
Devoe & Raynl A (3a) 1 64¼ 63¾ 63¾ Aug10
Diamond Match (1a) 2 39⅞ 39⅝ 39⅝
Dixie Mex pf (1½a) 3 33½ 33⅜ 33⅜ Aug16
Diam T Mot (⅞g) 3 15¾ 15⅝ 15⅝ + ⅛
Dist Corp-Seagram 10 23¾ 23⅜ 23⅜ + ⅛
Dist-Seagram pf (4) 2 84 84 84 Aug10
Dixie-Vortex (1½g) 1 19½ 19½ 19½
Doehler Die Cas (1g) 1 38¼ 38¼ 38¼ — ⅛
Dome Mines (2a) 1 42 42 42 + ½
Dominion Stores 1 9 9 9 Aug13
Douglas Aircraft 7 57½ 57 57 — ⅛
Dow Chem (2.60g) 4 125½ 124¾ 124¾ —1
Dresser A (2c) 1 44 44 44 Aug11
Dresser B (1c) 1 27½ 27½ 27½ Aug10
Duluth So Sh & Atl 3 ¾ ¾ ¾ Aug 9
Duluth S S & A pf 1 1½ 1½ 1½ Aug16
Dunhill Internat 1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ Aug13
Duplap Silk 5 19 18½ 18 + ⅜
du Pont de N (4½g) 10 164½ 163 163 —1
du Pont deb (6) 1 134½ 134½ 134½

—E—

Eastern Rolling Mill 14 13 13 13 — ⅜
Eastman Kodak (8) 3 197½ 197½ 197½ — ½
Eaton Mfg (1.60g) 1 35 35 35
Edmgton Schild 12 13¼ 13¼ 13¼ + ⅛
El Paso N Gas (1.80) 5 30¾ 30¾ 30¾ — ⅛
Elec & Mus (.15g) 7 9¼ 8½ 8½ — ⅛
Elec Auto L (1.40g) 13 41½ 40¾ 40¾ — ⅝
Elec Boat 9 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝
Elec Pow & Light 30 23¾ 23⅜ 23⅜ — ⅛
Elec P & L $6 pf 1 74 74 74 —1⅝
Elec P & L pf 4 79 79 79 —1½
Elec Stor Bat (2) 3 36⅛ 35⅞ 35⅞ Aug16
Elk Horn Coal 3 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ Aug14
Elk Horn Coal pf 2 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
Endicott-Johnson (3) 2 55 55 55 Aug13
Eng Pub Svc 1 11 11 11 Aug13
Eng P S $6 pf (8k) 1 55 55 55 —3
Eng P S pf ww (5½k) 1 61 61 61 Aug12
Eng P S $6 pf (6k) 3 62 61½ 62 Aug10
Equitable Off Bldg 3 15⅛ 15 15⅛ — ⅛
Erie RR 3 15½ 15⅜ 15⅜ — ⅛
Erie 1 pf 1 23¼ 23¼ 23¼ — ⅛
Erie 2 pf 1 18 18 18 Aug14
Eureka Vac Clean 3 8¾ 8½ 8½ + ⅛
Evans Prod (1) 4 21½ 21¾ 21¾ — ⅛
Exchange Buffet 8 3¼ 3 3 — ⅛

—F—

Fairbanks Mor (1a) 1 61⅜ 61⅜ 61⅜ — ⅜
Fairbanks M pf (6) 1 180 180 180 Marai
Falardo Sugar (2g) 37 51⅜ 49⅜ 51½ +2
Fed Lt & Trac 3 30 30 30
Fed Mining & Sm 2 140 140 140 Aug 4
Fed M & Sm pf (7) 1 101 101 101 Aug12
Fed Motor 5 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝ — ⅛
Fed

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	3¼s '43-45 June	106.16	106.16	106.16
1	3¼s '47-43	107.12	107.12	107.12
23	3¼s '44-43	106.30	106.30	106.30
4	3¼s '46-46	106.31	106.31	106.31
57	3¼s '54-49	110.16	110.16	110.16
1	3¼s '47-45	106.30	106.30	106.30
90	3s '46-46	104.14	104.14	104.14
1	3¼s '49-46	106.14	106.14	106.14
53	4¼s '52-47	116.23	116.23	116.23
1	3¼s '51-43	101.2	101.2	101.2
7	3¼s '52-49	104.4	104.4	104.4
20	3¼s '52-49	99.26	99.26	99.26
23	3s '56-51	103.7	103.7	103.7
11	3¼s '60-55	101.3	101.3	101.3
24	3¼s '59-55	100.5	100.5	100.5

Home Owners' Loan

7	2¾s '49-39	101	101	101
1	2¾s '44-42	100.31	100.31	100.31
1	2s '52-44	102.26	102.26	102.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alleghany 5s '44	93	93	93
2	Alleghany 5s '49	94½	93½	93½
27	Alleghany 5s '50 st	98	97½	97½
51	Am & For P 5½s 2030	97¾	94½	94½
5	Am Tob 3s '62	109	109	109
1	AmICOhem 5½s '49	107	107	107
1	Am T&T 3½s '43	111¼	111¼	111¼
12	Am T&T 3½s '61	99½	99½	99½
1	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104½	104½	104½
1	Am W Wks & El 5s '75	108½	108½	108½
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107½	107½	107½
	Ang O Hlrs 4s6 '67	97	97	97
	Arm Del 4s '57	99½	99½	99½
	Arm Del 5s '55	99½	99½	99½
41	At & Dan 4s '48	111	111	111
	Atl & Chas AL 5s '44	113	113	113
13	A O Line 1st 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
1	A O Line 4½s '64	93½	93½	93½
	Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	77½	77½	77½
	B&O rfg 5s '95	77	77	77
18	B&O 1st 5s '48	106½	106½	106½
10	B&O rfg 5s '96	77	77	77
1	B&O 5s '95 D	78	78	78
20	B&O 4s 2000 D	78	78	78
1	B&O 4½s '60	77	77	77
12	B&O 4s '48	103	102½	103
15	B&O 4s FLR&WV '41	102½	102½	102½
1	B&O 5s S W '50	90½	90½	90½
	Bang & Ar cn 4s '51	106½	106½	106½
1	Bang & Ar cn 4s 2011 st	113¼	113¼	113¼
1	Battle Crk 5 3s '59	71	71	71
	Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	127½	127½	127½
11	Beth Bld 4¼s '60	104½	104½	104½
1	Beth Bld 5s '42	97½	97½	97½
	Boston & Me 5s '67	27½	27½	27½
15	Bkly Edis 3½s '66	101½	101½	101½
4	Bkly Man Ty 4½s '66	86½	86½	86½
2	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	101	101	101
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	113	113	113
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	104	104	104
	Buf R&P 4½s '57	79½	79	79
1	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	67½	67½	67½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	110½	110½	110½
13	Can Pac 6s '54	107½	107½	107½
10	Can Pac 4½s '60	103½	103½	103½
25	Can Pac 4s perp	93¾	93	93¾
1	Carth & Adir 4s '81	83	83	83
1	Cen Ill L4 3½s '66	104	104	104
21	Cen Pac 5s '60	94½	94¼	94¼
18	Cen R R N J 5s '87	50	48½	48½
1	Cen R R N J 5s '87 reg	46	46	46
8	ChampionFibPa4½s'50	107½	107½	107½
4	C&O 4½s '93	125	125	125
18	C&O rfg 3½s '63E	97¾	97½	97½
1	C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	116½	116½	116½
2	Chi&Alton 3s '49	49½	48	48½
3	CB&Q gen 4s '58	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108½	108½	108½
1	Chi & Ill 5s '51	30½	30½	30½
10	Chic Gt West 4s '59	25½	25	25
1	Chi I & Sou 4s '56	102	102	102
1	Chi&NW 4½s '59 C	80½	80½	80½
4	Chi&NW 4½s '89 Z	80½	80	80
5	Chi&StP gen 4s '89	47¾	47¼	47¼
14	CMStP & Pac 5s '75	34½	34	34½
81	CMStP&P ad 5s 2000	8¼	8	8¼
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	43¾	42¾	43¼
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	31	31	31
1	Chi&NW 5s 2037	30½	30½	30½
6	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	15½	15½	15½
1	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23¾	23¾	23¾
7	Chi & NW 4s '87	37	37	37
2	Chi & NW 3½s '37	33¾	33¾	33¾
1	Chi Ry 5s '27	64	64	64
1	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	18	18	18
5	CRI & P 4½s '52 A st	18½	18	18
4	CRIaP cv 4½s '60	10½	10½	10½
10	C R I & P 4s '88	23¾	23½	23¾
3	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	18	18	18
3	Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	108½	108½	108½
3	Ch Un Sta 3½s'63	105½	105½	105½
12	Ch Un Sta 4½s'63	108½	108½	108½
4	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
11	Childs Co 5s '43	97¾	97	97
1	Cinn Gas&El 3s'56	101	101	101
2	CCC&StL 4½s'77	92	92	92
1	CCC&StL gen 4s'93	101	101	101
1	CCC&StL 5s '63 B	116	116	116
1	ClevTerPer4½s'77C	103½	103	103
2	Col & So 4½s'80	88	86½	86½
1	Columbia G 5s'52 Ap	101	101	101
5	Columbia G 5s 1961	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Col Ry P & L 4s '48	102½	102½	102½
1	Com'l Cred 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
8	Com'l Cred 2½s '51	100½	100½	100½
8	Con Edis 3½s '56	104½	104½	104½
2	Con Gas N Y 4½s '51	116	116	116
10	Con Oil 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
1	Consum Pow 3½s '66	108½	108½	108½
1	Consum Pow 4½s '65	114½	114½	114½
1	Container 4s '42	101½	101½	101½
1	Crane Co 3½s '51	102	102	102
4	Cuba RR 5½s '42	69½	69½	69½
10	Del & Hud 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
1	D & R G 4s '36	30½	30½	30½
1	Det T Ten 4½s '61	114½	114½	114½
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106½	106½	106½
1	Eel Riv 5s '39	104½	104½	104½
15	Erie rfg 5s '75	69½	69½	69½
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	70½	70½	70½
3	Erie R 5s ser A '75	101	101	101
1	Fed Lt & Tr 5s '42	103½	103½	103½
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	14	13¾	14
23	Gen Mot Ac 3s '40	103½	103½	103½
11	Gen Mot Ac 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
3	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	83	81½	81½
6	Goodrich 4½s'65	101½	101½	101½
6	Goodrich 4½s '65	104½	104½	104½
23	Goody T&R 5s '57	103	103	103
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117¾	117¾	117¾
8	Gt Nor 4½s '46D	105	105	105
21	Ill Cen 4½s '66	82½	82	82
3	Ill Cen 6L L 3½s '51	94¾	94¼	94½
21	IC&CStLANO 5s'63A	75	75	75
27	IC&CStLANO 4½s'63	70	70	70
7	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¼	107½	107½
1	Inland Stl 3½s '61	105½	105½	105½
9	Interb R Tr 6s 32	25	24½	25
5	Interlake Iron 4s '47	103½	103¼	103¼
5	Int Gt Nor 4½ 4s '52	11	11	11
8	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	33¾	31½	31½
9	Int Hydro El 6s '44	83¼	82¼	83¼
1	Int Mar Mar 6½ '61	70	70	70
5	Int Paper 5s '47	101½	101¾	101¾
1	Int Ry C A 6½s'47	100¾	100	100¼
60	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83	81	81
20	Int T&T 4½s '52	78	69	69
31	Int T&T 5s '55	95	93	93
7	James FdClea 4s '59	95	95	95
3	Jones&LaughSt4½s81	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	K C South 5s '50	84	84	84
7	K C South 3s '50	84¾	84¾	84¾
5	Kresge Found 4s '48	104½	104½	104½
11	Lac Gas 5½s '44	85½	85½	85½
4	Lac Gas 5½s '52	86½	86½	86½
10	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	86½	86	86
38	L&E West 5s '47	89½	89½	89½
2	L&E&M 3½s '97	103½	103½	103½
22	Lautaro Nit Inc '75	34½	34½	34½
2	Leh C&N 4½s A 54 A	94¾	94½	94½
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	92	92	92
1	Leh Val Coal 4s '50	94	94	94
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '73	46	46	46
1	Leh Val Coal 5½s '64	64½	64½	64½
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	48	47¾	48
3	Leh Val 4½s 2003	54	54	54
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	50	50	50
10	Leh Val Term 5s '41	104½	104½	104½
1	Liggett & My 5s '51	123½	123½	123½
1	Lone Star Gas 5s '42	103½	103½	103½
2	Lorillard Co 5s '51	119½	119½	119½
1	Lotts & Arlr 5s '60	84½	84½	84½
1	Lou & Nash 5½s 2003	103½	103½	103½
1	Louis & M 1st 5s '89	107½	107½	107½
1	Louis & M 1st 4½s 2003	101½	101½	101½
10	Louis & N R 3½s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
3	Maine Cen 5s '43	104	103½	103½
1	Maine Cen 4½s '60	78½	78½	78½
8	McKes&Rox 5½s '50	104½	104½	104½
4	Mead Corp 5s '43A	103	103	103
1	Mid Ind 6s '41	107½	107½	107½
3	MilEl&Lt 5s '61B	103½	103½	103½
1	MStP&SSMarie 5s '38	19	19	19
1	MStP&SSM cn 4s 38	19	19	19
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	88	88½	88½
3	Mo Pac 5s '65A	37½	37½	37½
52	Mo Pac 5s '77F	37½	37	37
1	Mo Pac 5s '77G	38	38	38
2	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19	18	18
31	Mo Pac 5s '81I	38	37½	37½
1	Mob & O 4½s '77	39½	39½	39½
6	MobcO Monip 5s '47	39½	39½	39½
1	Monongah Ry 5½ '60	106	106	106
3	Montg Pow 3½s '66	105½	105½	105½
4	Montreal Tr 5s '41	101½	101½	101½
6	Namm & Son 6s '43	103½	103½	103½
7	NashChaStL 4s '78	71½	71½	71½
2	Nassau El 4s '61	44½	44½	44½
1	Nat Dairy 5½s '51	104½	104½	104½
4	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '49	104½	104½	104½
1	Nat Steel 4s '65	104½	104½	104½
1	Naugatuck 4s'54	96	96	96
3	N E T&T 5s '52	124¾	124¾	124¾
5	NJ PwrL 4½s '80	107½	107½	107½
5	NO,TP&Ja 5s '56A	89½	89	89½
1	NOTP&Ja 5s '56	89½	89½	89½
1	NOTP&Ja 5s '53	87½	87½	87½
20	NYC rfg 5s 2013	97½	97½	97½
10	NYC 4½s 2013	97½	97½	97½
1	NYCentral 4½s 2013	89½	89½	89½
1	NYC Lakes 3½s '97	89½	89½	89½
10	NYC&HRR 4½s 2013	89½	89½	89½
1	NYC Conn 3½s '48	103½	103½	103½
1	NYC&HRR 4½s '34A	89½	89½	89½
1	NYC Dock Co 4s '51	81	81	81
1	NYC Dock Co 5s '51	81	81	81
1	NYC&HRR 4½s '46	89½	89½	89½
1	NYC&HRR 4s '97	87½	87½	87½
1	NYC&HRR cn 6s 42	94½	94½	94½
1	NYC&HRR cn 5s 54	87½	87½	87½
1	NYC&HRR 4s 97	87½	87½	87½
1	NY C & W 1s 4s52	30½	30½	30½
5	NY C & W subs 5s	13½	13½	13½
1	NY C & W gen 5s52	13½	13½	13½
1	NY Edis 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
1	NY Pwr&Lt 4½s'67	107½	107½	107½
1	Niagara Fls 3½s'66	104	104	104
13	Nor Am Co 5s'61	24	23¾	23¾
1	Nor Am 3½s'61	104	103½	104
20	Nor Pac 4s 2047	97½	97½	97½
1	Nor Pac 4½s'2047 D	107	107	107
1	Nor Pac 4s'97	104½	104	104½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047	103½	103	103½
1	Nor Pac 4s 2047	104½	104½	104½
4	Ohio Pub Svc 5s'41	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Ont&R & Nav 4s'46	113	113	113
1	Ore Sh Line 5s'46	119	118½	118½
25	Or-WashR&N 4s'61	107	106½	107
3	Otis Steel 4½s'41	93	93	93
10	Pac Gas&El 5s'42	108½	108½	108½
1	Pac Gas 3½s'66	104	104	104
4	Pac G&ElCo 6s'41	107¾	107½	107½
1	Pac T&T 3½s'66 C	101½	101½	101½
1	Pac T&T 3½s'66 D	101½	101½	101½
10	Panhandle E P 5s 4'32	100½	100½	100½
11	Paris Mut 7½s'44	103	103	103
1	Paris Mut 3½s'47	103½	103½	103½
1	Penn Ohio Ed 4½s'77	107½	107½	107½
14	Penn P&Lt 4½s'61	107½	107½	107½
2	Pen Co 3½s'61 B	103½	103½	103½
5	Pen Co 4s'63	103¼	103	103¼
3	Pen RR gen 5s'68	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	Pen RR cn 4½s'60	110	110	110
2	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	107	107	107
17	Pen RR 3½s'70	97½	97½	97½
10	Pen RR 4½s'81	107½	107½	107½
12	Pen RR 3½s'82	103½	103½	103½
11	Pen RR 4½s deb'70	102	102	102
11	Pen RR 3½s'70	97½	97½	97½
1	Pen RR 3½s'52	103½	103½	103½
11	Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	114	114	114
1	PeoriaR&Pek Cn5½s'44	100½	100½	100½
5	Pere Marq 5s '56	94½	94½	94½
1	Pere Marq 4½s '60	94½	94½	94½
19	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	111½	111½	111½
1	PhilBkStkW 4½s'61D	113	113	113
1	Phila Co 5s '49	100½	100½	100½
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	104	104	104
1	Phil Read C&I 5s '49	34½	34½	34½
7	PCC&StL 4½s'42A	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Pitt Coke & Ir4½s'48	100	100	100
1	Pitts Term 4½s '40	103	103	103
3	Portsmouth P 3½s'57	106	106	106
1	Potomac El P 3½s'66	109	109	109
20	Reading 4½s '97A	89½	89½	89½
1	Rep Pir Con 4s'51	107½	107½	107½
13	Rem Rand 4½s'56	107½	107½	107½
1	Rem Rand 5½s'56	111½	111½	111½
7	Republic Steel4½s'56	97¾	96¾	96¾
1	Republic Steel 4½s'61	98	97¾	98
46	Republic Steel 4½s'56	114½	112½	113
1	Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	72½	72½	72½
1	Rochester Gas 4½s'77	105½	105½	105½
20	St L&SF 4s cl A	22½	22½	22½
1	St L&SF 4s 'AA st	22½	22½	22½
1	St LSW rfg 4s '89	33½	33½	33½
1	St LSW rfg 5s '89	37	37	37
1	St LSW 5s '89 st	37	37	37
1	St Paul 5s '44	88	88	88
37	Shell Un 3½s'51	99½	99½	99½
1	Shinyetsu Pw 6s'45	111½	111½	111½
21	Simmons Co 4s '52	103	103	103
1	Skelly Oil 4s '51	103½	103½	103½
3	Socony Vac 3s '64	109½	109½	109½
1	So Bell T&T 3s '62	106½	106½	106½
1	So Pac 4½s '81	89½	89½	89½
1	So Pac 4s '49	89½	89½	89½
1	So Pac 4s '69	89½	89½	89½
1	So Pac 4s '81	89½	89½	89½
1	So Pac 4½s '81	89½	89½	89½
1	So Pac 4s '81	89½	89½	89½
1	So Pac 4½s '69	89½	89½	89½
1	So Pac 4s '69	89½	89½	89½
1	So Pac 4½s '69	89½	89½	89½
1	So Pac 4s '69	89½	89½	89½
1	So Pac 4½s '81	89½	89½	89½
1	So Pac 4s '81

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

APARTMENTS TO LET

MODERN APARTMENTS
Newly Decorated
Electric Refrigeration

87 St. Stephen St.—1 to 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $37.50 to $50.00
821 Beacon St.—2 to 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $40.00 to $65.00
844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $37.50 to $50.00
30 Hemenway St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $35.00 to $42.50
282 Newbury St.—2 to 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $50.00 to $65.00
136 Huntington Ave.—2 rooms, kitchendinette, rec. hall and bath $40.00
19 Peterboro St.—2 room, reception hall, kitchenette and bath $40.00
99-103 Norway St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $27.50 to $32.50

References Required

Apply to Superintendent on Premises, or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

Modern Apartments

114 Penway—5 large outside rooms, reception hall and bath.
1038 Beacon St., Brookline—8 large outside rooms and 3 baths.

Apply to Superintendent on Premises, or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

N. Y. C., SHERIDAN SQ., 10. GREENWICH VILLAGE—Modern elevator building facing 2 squares; cross ventilation; doorman service; one 1½ and 3 rooms from $52.50; adjacent to all transit lines and lower city.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 76th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1863.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 808 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York Regent 4-2234

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (118th); trained nurses, also practical; governesses; infants' nurses. N Y C Un 4-5243

HELP WANTED

BUCKINGHAM, PA.—Couple for housework, cook and butler; for country place. Telephone Buckingham 154. Reverse charges.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN—Intelligent with some nursing experience and good character reference, as companion to young man; Christian Scientist preferred; near New York City. Write Box W-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ON SEPTEMBER 1, a colored cook and second maid; must have excellent references, experience. Write for an interview to Box N-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WAITRESS AND PANTRY WORK—Country home on Long Island. Write Box M-33, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIR VIEW VILLA—Ideal surroundings for rest and study. Laureiton 8-4061. 140-35 Southgate Plaza, Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention.
ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF
Painting Contractor, Artists' Materials, Paints
103 Charles St., Boston Laf. 4306

PAYING GUESTS

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue
Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern — Clean — Cool. Directly on beach. Superior accommodations at modest rates. Inspection and inquiry invited. I. A. SHAW.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. Circle 7702.

N. Y. C., West 114th St.—Bright, airy apartment, share with lady; or would rent one room; private; or would consider making apartment with another. Mornings, Cathedral 8-6187.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractive small, medium, outside; running water, elevator; temporary, permanent; $5-$6; references. Endicott 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Dr.; 6-R—Bright, airy, spacious, attractive early American singles, doubles, studio; conveniences. Riv. 9-1143.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, diversified experience; now employed publishing-mail order house; desires opportunity real American organization. Write Box L-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION for college graduate with accounting, legal and credit experience. Box P-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT American woman as housekeeper or companion-nurse; small family preferred. Write DOOLITTLE, 101 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Nevins 8-6380.

COMPETENT mother's helper, generally useful in the home. Write Box P-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PERMANENT secretarial position desired; young woman, several years' business experience, thoroughly capable, dependable; available September 1st. Write Box L-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING Correct diction, speaking, private class. ROBERT MALONE. Students broadcasting commercial programs. 1106 Carnegie. Col 5-9739 Choral Society.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for women's worn old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 West 34th. Chickering 4-4408. Opposite Macy's, near B'way, N. Y.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2
Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking, H. and C. Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, Park. From 2½ guineas inclusive.

ASHBURN HOTEL
London. 111 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Probisher 2683—Overlooks gardens; near station, museums and park. 10 mins. Piccadilly; hot water, radio and telephone in all bedrooms central heating and lift; first class chef; near churches.

AT THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset, will be found quiet, comfort, perfect cooking, and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks. Illustrated booklet on request.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL
Facing sea, excellent cuisine, moderate terms, near Christian Science church, golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet. Tel. 1006.

BOURNEMOUTH E., "PINE RIDGE," BEACH AVE.—Comfortable guest house, with home comforts, close to sea, from 2 gns. Mrs. Sadler.

BOURNEMOUTH PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**
Beautiful for situation, the joy of the East Cliff. 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms; central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns. spring 2½ gns., Summer 3 gns.; well recommended; tariff, S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **Lynton Court**
Next door Christian Science church
45 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. BOSHER.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts. Winter terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
For comfort, rest and study, we can meet your need. Proprietor, P. H. BENN

BOURNEMOUTH CHARMANDENE KNYVETON ROAD
Beautifully appointed and comfortable private hotel amongst pines; spring mattresses; gas and electric fires; H. and C.; central heating; free parking.

BOURNEMOUTH E., "Cranzac," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings, tennis, beach hut, near buses, golf course and riding school. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dunbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 20.

BRIGHTON, Claridge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns. hot and cold water in bedrooms, near church. CAPT. WALSH, Tel. 29411.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE, 28 The Precincts, and 27 Burgate Street. Telephone 681

EASTBOURNE THE BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges. Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold Water. Finest Cuisine. Renowned for Exquisite Comfort and Atmosphere of friendliness and sociability. Convenient location 1 door from sea front. Management is one of England's most favoured Hotels and holds a BUNGALOW RESERVE.
Inclusive Terms from 3 and 4 gns. p. w., according to season. Week-ends from 9/-. NO EXTRAS. Illustrated Booklet. G. W. F. Read, Manager.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels, Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out. Electric passenger lift installed. The hotel has been modernised throughout. Reopened Easter, 1937. Terms moderate. Telephone 977.

EASTBOURNE — Board residence, near sea, shops, cinema; tennis courts free to visitors. Mrs. M. E. FROST, 23 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1048.

ESSEX, Westcliff-on-Sea, The Haven Guest House, 23 Crowstone Ave.—Ideal winter home; also Bexhill visitors; catering excellent; comforts assured. MRS. GIBBONS. Telephone Southend 2537.

FOREST OF DEAN, Wye Valley—Lintidean Guest House, Littledean Glos. 600 ft. up; grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 2½ to 3 gns., illus. tariff. "W. V."

LEEDS—MARLBECK HOTEL
5 COVENTRY PLACE
Commercial and Family Home Comforts. Phone 294041

LIVERPOOL Antrim Private Hotel 73, Mount Pleasant
Running water, h. and c. and mid in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 3239

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science Church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3416.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London"
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

LONDON
CROMWELL COURT RES. A.A.
143-5 Cromwell Road, S. Ken., S.W. 7
All public rooms including two delightful lounges, dance and recreation room on ground floor. Real comfort in delightful surroundings. H. and C., gas fires and P. O. phones all bedrooms. Lift. En Pension from 3 gns weekly. 10/6 daily. Bed, bath and breakfast 7/6, special permanent rates and for families. Very conveniently located. Inspection invited.

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from
HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8. Tele. Western 2885/6

LONDON
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5 FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating. Night porter. Lift. From 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
31/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated; convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 5/6; per day, 10/6; residents, 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Spotless cleanliness; excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts; full board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON, PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro. 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON, 20 Holland Park, W. 11—Logis Residential Club, ladies and gentlemen; furnished and unfurnished rooms, lounge, dining room, ten mins. from Christian Science church.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.
Tel. Liv. 2362, London.

BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25.
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS,
400 ft. above sea level.
Extensive views. Tennis, etc.
Moderate terms. Brochure on request.

NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE, Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence; electric light, central heating, garden, garage, 55-59 Osborne Rd. Tel. 906, Jesmond.

SANDOWN, ISLE-OF-WIGHT, Tower House, Tel. 286 — Charming house near sea; proprietors invite you and your friends to form house-party from mid-September; terms inclusive from 2½ guineas; accommodation now 3 and 3½ gns.; good chef, excellent cuisine. Apply brochure, Secretary.

SCARBOROUGH **HOTEL MONTROSA**
SOUTH CLIFF
Lovely sea views; one min. spa; bathing pool, gardens, running water in bedrooms. Mr. and Mrs. Garbett.

SOUTHPORT — Clifton Hotel, Promenade. A.A., R.A.C. Fully Equipped. Lift, Orchestra, Dancing, Tennis, Golf, Bathing, Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine.

SOUTHSEA, Cavendish Private Hotel, Clarence Parade—Unrivalled position facing sea, gardens, tennis and bowling greens; excellent cuisine; moderate. Phone 73440.

SOUTH DEVON—Old-World Guest House. Unspoilt surroundings, 1 mile Thurlestone sands, electricity, bath, garage, moderate terms. Fry, Ackmans, South Huish, near Kingsbridge.

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel, Central Heating, Gas Fires, Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms. Very Central and close to Christian Science church. Terms from 9/- Per Day. Garage Near. Phone 300011.

SOUTHPORT, Dunrovan Private Hotel, 47, Promenade—Close to pier and Floral Hall; hot and cold water and electric fires in bedrooms; garage; from 9/6 per day. Telephone 2727.

ST. ANNES-ON-SEA, "Regent." North Drive—Boarding house; hot and cold running water in all bedrooms; terms moderate; beautifully situated Prop. MRS. ELLISON, Tel. 373.

THE PUNCHBOWL, HINDHEAD. Delightful old-fashioned Inn (Temperance), good catering, good scenery and air; suitable quiet study.

TORQUAY BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Central heating. Hot and cold all bedrooms. Luxurious restful beds. Ballroom. Billiards. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Garage 18 cars. Terms from 3½ gns. Personal supervision.

TORQUAY
YARDLEY MANOR PRIVATE HOTEL
Central for sea and shops.
Terms from 3 gns.
Resident Proprietor, W. H. Cook.

TORQUAY, ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal situation, 5 minutes sea front and shops, central heating throughout, hot and cold water all bedrooms, 3 to 4 gns. inclusive, garage. Proprietors Mr and Mrs. S. Hole.

TORQUAY, Lansdowne Hotel, Babbacombe Road. Charming grounds, excellent accommodation and food. 5- & 6- gns. garage. 3 to 4 gns.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS — St. Ermin's Hotel, elevated southern position; gas fires in bedrooms, centrally heated, terms moderate; tariff from Proprietors MR. and MRS. ASHFORD KING. Phone 1123.

WIMBLEDON—"Clevelands," Church Road, WIM: 2436; beautifully situated own grounds, overlooking golf course and ALL ENGLAND Tennis Courts; full board from £3.3.0. Headquarters Wimbledon School of Golf.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH MARWICK HOTEL (private), Inverleith Terrace—Overlooks Botanic Garden, near church, cars; H. and C., central heating; moderate Tel 24841.

EDINBURGH, Brooklands—Private Hotel, 9 and 10 Abercromby Place, overlooking Queen St. Gardens; quiet, restful; 2 minutes stations; garage; resident proprietrix; modern throughout; excellent cuisine. Phone 35823.

FRANCE—Paris

PARIS SUBURBS—Mesdames MEYER, 8 rue Fontaine, ASNIERES. Large room, running water, breakfast. Frs. 150. weekly. Facing Park. Garden.

PARIS, "VILLA MAGUELONNE," 85 rue de la Pompe—Family pension; every comfort; refined quarter; from Frs. 45.- daily inclusive.

PARIS—FAMILY HOME, 5 rue Pergy, 8e—All comforts—good cuisine—French conversation—from Frs. 45.- per day. Chaperon.

FRANCE—Provinces

BIARRITZ—HOTEL ST. LOUIS
1 rue de Prince. Every comfort. Near seashore. From Frs. 40.- daily, inclusive.

SWITZERLAND

BRONNOT by Lausanne. PENSION MIRONA. 2½ Minutes from Cheseaux Station. Inclusive terms, Fr. 8.50-9. Bus connections.

GENEVA
THE MISSES LONG, 4 Rue St. Victor (Tranchées) receive paying guests in their Oriental home. Every comfort, well situated.

MONTREUX (Switzerland) Renowned Centre. HOTEL DU LAC ET BELLEVUE. A Home away from home, near lake. W. Rossberger.

WEGGIS Lake of Lucerne
PENSION BELVEDERE
Most attractive. Inclusive terms, Fr. 7.50 to 9.-

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate $15 a line. Minimum space three lines. All applications, blank and box letters of references are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9491.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

BLACKPOOL—Apartments, board optional; H. and C. water in all rooms; sea view. PURDON, Hope House, 37 Bairstow St.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS

SWITZERLAND, St. Gall. — Comfortable, modern home, family life, opportunity of studying in different schools, mercantile, languages, preparation for Oxford school Certificate. Mrs. E. Neuburger, Müllerfriedbergstr. 36.

HAIRDRESSERS

MAY HOLMES
Hairdressing Salon and Beauty Parlour
Gowns, Millinery, Lingerie, Bazaar
23 Strand Street, Douglas Tel. 136

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON—Sunshine House, 16 Oriental Place; central heating; bathrooms; 2 min. sea; 5 min. from shopping; terms from 3½ gns personal supervision. MISS E. M. PEARSE.

YORKSHIRE, Bradford, Mrs. Trotter, 189 Moor Ave., Great Horton, comfortable board residence; terms inclusive.

POST VACANT

WANTED—Young governess for 2 children; for Paris and Cumberland; modern teaching methods; Christian Scientist. Reply NICHOLSON, Banks Head, Low Row, Cumberland.

ROOMS TO LET

LIVERPOOL 13—Refined home for one gentleman; electric light; near tram and train; terms reasonable. MRS. LEITCH-OWEN, 72 Victoria Rd.

TEACHER'S POST WANTED

HEAD MISTRESS (Somerville Graduate, Teacher's Diploma) seeks head-ship or responsible post; highly recommended. Box W-448, BCM/CSM, London.

WANTED

LADY wishes to meet another who will join her to start hairdressing and beauty culture business in India. Box W-831, BCM/CSM, London.

England

CHESHIRE

CHESTER

UMBRELLAS
KENDALL
AND RAINCOATS
21, Bridge St., Row, Chester
14, Regent St., Wrexham
21, Castle St., Shrewsbury

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Alex. M. Carr.
Tel. 2475
81, Stonehill Rd. 121, St. Peter's St., Derby

ARTHUR BRADBURY
General Decorator and Painting Contractor
3, LOUDOUN STREET, DERBY
Experienced workmen sent to all parts
ESTB. 1906 TEL. 881

LAKE DISTRICT

KENDAL

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd.
Italian Warehousemen
45, Highgate, Kendal
Agents for CREAMOLA Products

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

ARNOLD RILEY
General Contractor, Joiner, etc.
MARL TERRACE SAW MILLS
Office: 185, Manchester Rd. Tel. 2808

TREVELYAN H. YOUNG
Scientific Foot and Shoe Fitting Specialist
Arcade Corner, Church St. Tel. 3054

Emmie Jackson
Ladies' Hairdresser
69, Abbey St. Tel. 2535

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
82 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
3 Station Road (Ladies)

BLACKBURN

WALSH'S
Fully Modernized Saloons
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdressers
Permanent Waving
3rd and 4th Prize Winners "Eugene" 1929
7 Preston New Road Phone 5923

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

LANCASHIRE

BLACKBURN

(Continued)

HART BROS.
Footwear Specialists
Good Shoes and Good Shoemen
LOTUS AND DELTA AGENCY
3 The Arcade

"TONS OF COMFORT"
SCHOLES
Tel. 7191
Brunswick St. and Mount St., Blackburn

BLACKPOOL

WALK WITH DIGNITY WITH A **KENDALL** UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT.
13, Clifton St., Blackpool

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET BLACKPOOL PHONE 2116

BOLTON

WHERE SMARTER SUITS COST LESS
NEW AUTUMN GOODS
JAMES JUDSON
B. K. A. F.
Ladies and Gentlemens Bespoke Tailor

WHITEHEADS
FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Curtains Made Free
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE

HOSE
WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St. & Market St.

Autumn Millinery
Hats made from your own material to match your autumn suit.
DOROTHY M. HALL
444 Tonge Moor Road (Castle Hill)

BURNLEY

HOUSEHOLD and PERSONAL
Stationery
Freshly Made Chocolates, and Cards for All Occasions
THOMPSON'S
Rose Grove Post Office, Burnley

LIVERPOOL

T. & S. BACON LTD
HALLES DES MODES
Ground Floor EXTENSION for FURNISHING
Linens, Wrought Iron, Reproductions, Lampshades
Est. 1925
BOLD ST. LIVERPOOL

MILLINERY GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
LIVERPOOL
HOSIERY KNITWEAR

J. Collinson & Co.
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

PURCHASE ALL Your Food Supplies at
COOPERS
The Modern Food Store
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

F. D. PHILLIPPS
Registered Electrical Contractor
Radio Service
Back Canning Street Royal 2708

Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
Specialists
in Shirts and Collars Sports Wear
Speedy Service
193 Smithdown Rd. Tel. Wavertree 568

Clay & Abraham, Ltd.
87 BOLD STREET 18 LORD STREET
23 TITHEBARN STREET
Old English Lavender Water and Eau de Cologne as supplied to the late Queen Victoria.
Everything for the Toilet

HAROLD E. CUBLEY LTD.
DECORATIONS etc.
Church Home Office
2 HARDMAN STREET

Consulting Optician
CHAS. R. HAIGH, F. B. O. A.
6 Parker St. Tel. Royal 438
Established 1888 *Distinctive Spectacles*
Phones: ROYAL 4439—WATERLOO 866

WILLIAM H. BELL
Furnishing Specialist
Converts Your Hair MATTRESSES into Luxurious Spring Interiors at Competitive Prices.
Quotations and advice most willingly. Cooper's Bldgs., Church St., Liverpool 1

LANCASHIRE

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Thistlethwaite & Edgar
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Bank St. Annes Road West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

W. H. BOWKER & SON
Butchers
Best Quality Beef
Lamb, Pork, Veal
24 Wood Street
Est. 15 Years Tel. 181

Tel. St. Annes 789
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
Williams, Deacon's Bank Chambers, 1, Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

MANCHESTER

Dickson & Robinson
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H. M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.
Catalogue Free. Please Ask for it.
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung, All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
Settees from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 20 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

FRANK TWIST LTD
"I Recommend Wolseley for the discriminating motorist: Come to us for prompt attention and expert service."
MARKET ST. GARAGE, STRETFORD.
'Phone: Longford 2090.

MARSH'S
10 KING ST., MANCHESTER
Makers of
Saddlery, Bags, Trunks and all Leather Goods, Picnic Baskets, etc. Ladies' Handbags and Purses, Dog Beds, Collars, Leads, etc.

ROCHDALE

HALFPENNEYS
for
Gloves Hosiery Underwear
Frocks Blouses
Quality and Service
12 Drake Street Tel. 2678

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's at reasonable prices
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

SOUTHPORT

The House for Gifts
BROADBENTS LTD.
extend a very cordial invitation to visitors to "walk thro" their store at convenience.
CAFE
READING ROOM
POST OFFICE

A Delightful Shop to Visit When in Southport
Marshall & Snelgrove
The Fashion Centre of the North
CHARMING RESTAURANT
HAIRDRESSING and BEAUTY SALONS
Lord Street, Southport

GET ALL YOUR HOLIDAY REQUIREMENTS
at
BOOTHROYD'S Ltd.
A SOUTHPORT FEATURE
MATTI & TISSOT'S
Fine Cafe
335, Lord Street
Confectionery, Chocolates, Home Made Sweets, Chocolaterie, also at 165, LORD STREET

WIGAN

FOR HIGH CLASS
Groceries and Provisions
go to
W. J. ATKINSON
49 Mesnes Street, Wigan
Phone 3346

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

C. H. BROWN Ltd.
Grocers, Stationers, Newsagents.
Acorn Road, Newlands Road, Brentwood Avenue, Jesmond
1 Railway Street, Jarrow, 225 Whitley Road, Whitley Bay

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to show some of the excellent purchases that readers in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

NOTTINGHAM

MOTOR SERVICE CO.
(Nottingham) Ltd.
Showrooms: Derby Road, NOTTINGHAM
Telephone No. 61207
Showroom: Sherwood
SALES and SERVICE
Agents for Wolseley Cars

For PRINTING
That Attracts
CONSULT
W. E. HORNSEY
13 GOLDSMITH STREET
High-Class Note Paper, Stationery and Greeting Cards
TELEPHONE NO. 3641

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
12, MARKET STREET PHONE 42429

SHROPSHIRE

OSWESTRY

DUTTONS
Holiday Food Stores Make Picnics a Real Pleasure
LIGARRO STORES, Tele. 120
OSWESTRY

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 703
2-3 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Men's Outfitting
Furnishings; Decorations;
'Phone 2390 (Fourteen lines)

QUALITY FRESHNESS PURITY
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES
LTD.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 27501
Also at ILKLEY and MORECAMBE
Deliveries throughout the West Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR of QUALITY
Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., etc.
94 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
12 MANNINGHAM LANE
(3 Doors from Regent Cinema) Tel. 7229

ABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 3469
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
31 Market St., Bradford
61, The Headrow, Leeds

"The RALEIGH CAFE"
Offers every comfort with quiet rest and personal attention to all customers.
- MORNING REFRESHMENT
- LIGHT LUNCHEONS
- AFTERNOON TEAS

All Daintily Served
3 NEW IVEGATE (opposite Brown, Muffs')

HARROGATE

ELSIE PARKER
for
GOWNS, COATS, FURS, etc.
33, James Street Tel. 3601

HUDDERSFIELD

kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
20 Kirk Gate, Huddersfield

For
Clothes That Radiate Cleanliness
TRY
THE NEWTOWN LAUNDRY
HONLEY
Phone Your Orders: HONLEY 74
A Post Card will ensure a call.

LEEDS

For Cakes, Pastries, Bread Sweets
—TRY
'The Home Made Cake Shop'
ALICE APPLEYARD
14 HAREHILLS ROAD

EDGAR FROST
Monumental Sculptor
Designs in Granite, Marble and Stone. All types of lettering neatly executed. *Vases and Garden Ornaments*
Works and Residence
"Clearway," Cross Gates Road, Cross Gates

HESLING BUILDERS Ltd.
New Buildings, Alterations, Jobbing and Repair Work
All Kinds of Property Repair Work Receive Prompt Attention
ESTIMATES FREE
6 Coronation Street, Albion Street, Leeds Phone 24733

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS

(Continued)

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel. 29284—2 Lines
Also at WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
Permanent and Field Waving
Regular Glorious Permanent Waving

Groocock & Son
21 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
Provision Specialists
High Class Grocers
TELEPHONE 51341

Fashionable Clothes Perfect Tailor-made
Rhodes & Read Ltd
93 ALBION STREET LEEDS

Beauty Demands a Good Setting! Decoration is part of the Picture
DEARDEN
Brothers Ltd.
Painting and Decorating Contractors
38, CHAPELTOWN ROAD, LEEDS 7
EST. 1899—TEL. 61234
Keen Prices Quoted—Distance No Object

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Sharrow 51482 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. C. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. (Co.) Director

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
141 Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones 23184, 23185, 23125

Walshs
for Quality
JOHN WALSH, Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD, 1

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 3.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, BOCLEBALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

PRINTING *for All Trades* TEL. 22690
SANDERSONS LTD.
9-11 Watsons Walk
Cockaynes Arcade, SHEFFIELD, 1

WAKEFIELD

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11, BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

The Eavestaff MINIPIANO
The Ideal Piano for the Modern Home
—Send for Complete *Free Illustration*
From Chas. R. Coe *(The Pianoforte Experts)*
14 CROSS SQ. WAKEFIELD Tel 2982

Isle of Man

DOUGLAS

UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
KENDALL
19 Strand St., Douglas, I. O. M.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
94a GEORGE ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
Also at
37 Shandwick Place, 10 Home Street, 148 Bruntsfield Place, 10 Leith Walk, 42 Dalry Road, 4 Nicolson Street, 4 Clerk Street, Bruntsfield Links, 4 St. Mary's Road, Musselburgh, 24 St. Mary's Road Corstorphine

"PUT THAT THE BEST"
SHOES for The Open Road
The School
The Home
The Office
Bairds
24-32 SOUTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH
Branches throughout the City.

GLASGOW

ALEXANDER SCOTT
Jeweller and Silversmith
109 Buchanan Street
Glasgow
Our Customs For Six Persons price £8 Per Twelve Persons price £12

LOOSE COVERS
Specially Reduced Prices
Frilled and welted for 3-piece Suite in attractive Fast-weave Fabric. Colours: Flat Green, Brown and Orange. Prices include cutting, within 6 miles of warehouse.
£4.19.6
Although our prices are reduced the workmanship remains the same.
A. GARDNER & SON LTD.
30 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

When in Glasgow, Dine at
COOPER'S
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
111 St. Vincent Street, and
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service Economical, Varied, Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES LTD.

John A. Murdoch & Co.
93 HOPE STREET, G. 2
Engineers and Merchants Buying Agents
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
Telegrams: Freelance
Telephone: Central 1760

TARTAN KILTS
for Men, Women and Children
Neat, Smart and Economically Finished
R. G. L

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

A Picnic Without Sandwiches

Uncle Peter was occupying part of the hammock when Jimmie and Jennie came with a run and a jump and occupied the rest of it. The hammock shook as they settled.

"You haven't told us yet," said Jimmie, "what they did at the picnic."

"What picnic?" said Uncle Peter. "Oh, perhaps you mean the Odd Fellows picnic that I see by the paper they have just had in Centennial Grove. All the Odd Fellows were there with their wives and children and they had a brass band and a collation and speeches and—"

"You know we don't mean the Odd Fellows picnic, Uncle Peter," said Jennie.

"We mean the picnic Edward Elephant and Percy Pig had with Aunt Polly Pig and Miss Peppermint," said Jimmie.

"Oh, that picnic," said Uncle Peter, looking at his watch. "Yes, I thought it was about time for you to go to bed."

"It isn't quite time yet," said Jennie.

"We will go when you've told us about the picnic," said Jimmie. "We will go immediately."

"I am glad to hear you say that," said Uncle Peter. "Now when Percy Pig, Edward Elephant, Aunt Polly Pig, and Miss Peppershaker had joined the Odd Fellows—"

"They didn't join the Odd Fellows," said Jimmie. "And her name is Miss Peppermint."

"It was Aunt Polly who thought of it," said Jennie. "They went on their bicycles."

"They rode to the sea," said Uncle Peter. "First rode Percy Pig and Edward Elephant, side by side on their bicycles with space enough between to carry the basket hanging from a stout stick. Then rode Aunt Polly Pig and Miss Peppermint on their bicycles, side by side and near enough to carry on a sympathetic conversation about everything they saw.

"They talked sympathetically about the trees and flowers and hills and brooks and the pictures on the billboards. They rode up hill and coasted down hill and pedalled through valleys and every little while Percy would lean toward Edward and get a sandwich out of the picnic basket and then Edward would lean toward Percy and get a sandwich out of the picnic basket."

"I should think Aunt Polly or Miss Peppermint would have stopped that," said Jimmie.

"They probably would if they had noticed," said Uncle Peter. "But they were too interested in conversation to keep their eyes on the basket all the time. So they rode and they rode and at last they came to the sea, and hopped off their bicycles, and chose a boulder from which they could watch the ships sailing over the bright blue ocean, and spread out a tablecloth, and opened the picnic basket. And then Aunt Polly and Miss Peppermint had a real surprise."

"I guess there weren't any sandwiches left," said Jennie.

"Your guess is correct," said Uncle Peter. "But they had a chocolate cake and a dozen ginger cookies and a dozen doughnuts and a bag of mixed candies and a lemon pie and a sponge cake and a bottle of milk and a milk bottle of lemonade. And, as Miss Peppermint said to Aunt Polly Pig and Aunt Polly agreed with her, Percy and Edward had had the sandwiches already. So there was quite enough for the picnic."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

There Were Plenty of Other Things for the Picnic

Daily Anecdote

Proof

"I maintain that no steamboat can cross the ocean," asserted Dr Lardner of London, in 1836, "and I will write a book to prove it!"

The good doctor did write the book, and it was brought across the ocean to America—on a steamboat!

Busy Steps in Tangier, Morocco—

Monitor Camera Club from Eleanor N. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.

Burros Also Traverse the Steep Passageways

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

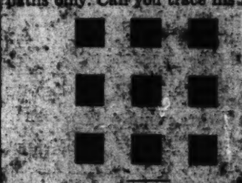
Cryptogram

Bacon once had the following comment to make on the subject of "Simplicity." As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

MGNIARED BGNEJ I HKMGI BIE; LQHENGNELM I-GNIAB BIE; IEA OGRFRED IE NELP BIE."

Delivering the Milk

The sketch below represents the homes of 8 families who buy their milk from the milkman whose dairy is located in the upper left-hand corner. The milkman found that he could deliver milk to each of the 8 houses without ever passing the same house twice, and by following a route that led him by four straight paths only. Can you trace his route?



Letter Changing

Doubtless the milkman referred to above had to WALK FAST, and that gives us our change for today—WALK to PAST in 4 moves.

Making Change

Doubtless, also, the milkman was required to make change now and then. What coins, and how many of each, are required to change one dollar into 50 coins?

Fun With Antonyms

Yesterday's words and their synonyms are followed by 10 words and their antonyms. Can you match them as indicated by the example checked?

1	wait	withdraw	
A	concede	repel	
3	arise	pretend	1
4	announce	disperse	
5	approach	maintain	
6	evidence	descend	
7	attract	deny	
8	allude	suppress	
9	extol	ignore	
10	alter	separate	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Shoe Guards

Shoe protectors to be fitted on the back of women's heels, to be used when driving a car (to keep heels from becoming scuffed and scarred from the brake and gas pedals), brought supply to a man who made these shoe guards from stiff leather, drilling two small holes on each side through which elastic was fastened.

He sold these to women drivers for 50 cents a pair. They are practical, serving a real purpose of protecting one's shoe when driving; and they are easily slipped on and off. He has made and sold them in quantity. —Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

FROGS do not croak in running water. — T. L. HAINES.

Lines About Leaders—87

By a Staff Artist

Robert Fulton

1765-1815

ROBERT FULTON was the inventor of steam navigation. He was born in a quiet little farmhouse in Pennsylvania. But farming no longer paid, and his father soon passed on. The child did not have the advantage of a liberal education. This mattered little to him, for he found books tiresome. His chief interest lay in finding out how to make things. He liked drawing, but he did not like the pencil he used. So he invented one, and his pencil was adopted by the school. On July 4, 1778, candles were forbidden as a means of reveling. As Robert must not illumine the house, he would light the sky. He exchanged his candles for gunpowder and a few cardboards. He created rockets and shot them far up into the night. At 13, he had become an accepted celebrity in his home town.

* * *

THEN his mother sent him to a jeweler in Philadelphia. But, at 18, Robert thought he would like to paint portraits. Accordingly, he hung out a sign on his door in the city. Sitters gradually appeared; they paid well; he saved money. At 21, he could afford to buy a little farm for his mother. And he was able to secure his fare to the Old Continent. For should any sincere painter not try to learn more about art?

* * *

ONCE in London, the youth attended Benjamin West's studio. He soon had some portraits exhibited at the Royal Academy. However, after a few years, he gave up the idea of painting. While in England, why not study machinery at Birmingham? Then he began to turn out one invention after another. Birmingham was not far from a manufactory of steam engines. Fulton heard that Watt's engine created new fields for itself. It was being applied to looms, to hoisting, to pumping. Could it not be used on board ships as an aid to sails? This problem suddenly absorbed the young American's thought. It had occurred to others before, but they had not solved it. Fulton worked above the failures of engineers and he succeeded.

* * *

YEARS passed by, during which he improved his invention. Then he found himself ready to take it to the United States. One day a very strange boat started out from New York Harbor. She was belching forth smoke, splashing water at both sides. She went gliding swiftly up the Hudson against wind and tide. People thronged along the banks to see the prodigious machine. Some jeered; a few waved handkerchiefs in encouragement. Fishermen forsook their nets; shore dwellers stood aghast. For the first time sails and oars had been thrown off duty. Meanwhile, the little boat pursued her way up the river. After 32 portentous hours she docked at Albany.

* * *

AMAZEMENT, incredulity, superstition, swayed the crowds. But Robert Fulton had beaten the usual 48 hours' journey forever. And his invention was to banish sailing vessels from the seas. The State of New York owned 20 newspapers at that time. Except for the mere mention of the boat, none wrote about it. Today, steam navigation is of utmost importance in the world. Today, the relativity of distance is being more clearly grasped.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pietra
Copyright, 1937, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

—and in Chunking, China

Monitor Camera Club from C. E. Whitaker, Chungking, China

Carriers Hauling Water From the Muddy Yangtze River

In Lighter Vein

Howlers

"Dotted Swiss dresses are period costumes."

"Norway's capital is Christianity."

"Lipton is called the capital of Ceylon."

"Tennyson wrote the beautiful poem called 'In Memorandum.'"

Colliers

"Don't mind that, sir—it's only the shooting gallery in back."

No Wonder

"Refinery workers, paid seven cents an hour, demanded an increase to 12 cents and paid little heed to the companies' offer of none cents."—Montreal Paper.

Quite right, too.—Punch (C.).

Chums

Messenger Boy (to newsboy): "Who's the swell you were just talking to, Jimmie?"

Newsboy: "Aw, he and I have worked together for years. He is the editor of one of my papers."—Labor Leader (Toronto).

Camera Club Note

Customer: "This photograph makes me look older than I really am."

Photographer: "Well, that will save you the expense of having one taken later on."

The Difficulty

"She looks fit as a fiddle."

"Yes, all she needs is a beau."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Tongue Twisters

Distribute slips of paper and pencils, and assign a different letter of the alphabet to each player. Tell the contestants to compose a 10-word tongue twister, each word of which must begin with the letter assigned to them. Some odd combinations of words will result, and the fun will begin when, after a given time, each person has an opportunity to read his sentence.

The guests might be asked to exchange papers, memorize the tongue twister received, and recite it quickly.

Prizes may be awarded to the player who has the best tongue twister and to the one who is able to recite it most rapidly.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Jest a Minute

"Now that we're room-mates, let's have it understood that there will be no borrowing of each other's clothes."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Beauty Is Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
West Mansfield, Mass.

An elderly woman increased her slender income by raising fresh vegetables and fruits which she sold from a small stand to the summer residents in the vicinity. Her garden plot was small, but loving care produced delicious products which sold readily.

She loved flowers, the gay annuals, zinnias, calendulas, marigolds, asters, and bachelor's buttons; so between the rows of vegetables were rows of flowers—making a beautiful garden. Some of her friends urged her to eliminate the flowers. "Use the space for those products which mean an income," they said.

But she replied that the world needed the beauty of flowers.

One day a large car stopped beside the garden; and the woman asked if she might inspect the garden. Not only did she buy a supply of vegetables for her summer place, but she asked if she might purchase a large bouquet of flowers each morning. Each morning for the rest of the season, the chauffeur came for both vegetables and flowers.

Someone else felt that beauty, as well as food, was necessary for true living.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Legislating Out of Office

Question: At a recent meeting a bylaw was amended so that it now reads, "Directors shall be elected for a term of one year and shall not be eligible to serve more than three consecutive years, and shall not be eligible for re-election for a period of at least seven years. The chairman . . shall not be eligible to serve as chairman longer than one year."

At the time this amendment was adopted the chairman was serving his second consecutive term, and one member of the board had been on the board within the past seven years, prior to the present three consecutive years. Should not these members have resigned as soon as the amendment was adopted? Or what would be the right procedure?

Answer: This is another evidence of the desirability of carefully wording bylaw changes so as not to affect terms of those holding office, unless that is the definite intention. In this case, the chairman was no longer legally the chairman, as soon as the amendment to the bylaw was adopted. No resignation would be necessary. The vacancy should be recognized and a new chairman elected.

The situation of the other member of the board is not so clear. The wording of the bylaw simply says, ". . . shall not be eligible for re-election." That person is not up now for re-election. Any member of the board, however, who at the time the bylaw amendment was adopted, had then served more than three years consecutively, would be automatically removed from office.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leeseman, M. A.

The Biblical Apple Tree

The woman in the Old Testament who definitely refers to apple trees and apples is not Eve, despite the widespread tradition to the contrary, but the heroine of the Song of Solomon. Thus in chapter 2, verse 3, of this book she cries, "As the apple tree among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons"; and she pleads, in verse 5, that she may be "comforted" (i. e. refreshed) with apples.

To this day, apple trees are often to be found in the gardens of Palestine and Syria, and they grow to a considerable height, as did the apple tree mentioned in chapter 2, verse 5, of the Song of Solomon, which appears to have overshadowed a house, or, at least, some sort of booth or shelter. In those early days, as now, their fruit was sweet to the taste (2:3), and was known for its peculiar fragrance (7:8), which is particularly enjoyed by the Easterner.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Meet Beowulf*

By Le Pelley

CAPTAIN MIZZENMAST — HERE IS THE OPENING — IT LEADS INTO ANOTHER PART OF THE CAVE LIGHTED BY DAYLIGHT !!
MARMADUKE — MARMADUKE.... ARE YOU ALL RIGHT ??
HERE I AM!
AWK !!!
HELLO, TUBBY — BEOWULF AND I HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR YOU !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Mystery Continues*

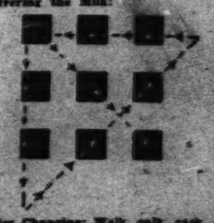
By The Hagers

THE CAPTAIN SEARCHED THE BAY IN VAIN; NO TRACE WAS FOUND OF THE NANCY JANE.
"THE BOSUN HAS APPARENTLY DESERTED US AND GONE TO SEA.
"THIS ISLAND WASN'T ON MY CHART." I QUACKED, "BUT LET US NOT LOSE HEART."
JUST THEN, AS THOUGH MY WORDS TO MOCK, A SHADOW FELL—THE GIANT ROC!

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man."

Delivering the Milk:



Letter Changing: Walk, milk, cart, cast, last.

Making Change: 40 nickels, 5 nickels, and 2 dimes.

Fun with Antonyms: Wait—withdraw; concede—deny; arise—descend; announce—disperse; approach—withdraw; evidence—disperse; attract—repel; allude—suppress; extol—disparage; alter—maintain.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

Editorials

"Have" and "Have-Not"

MANY students of international affairs are convinced that enduring peace cannot be achieved as long as the world is divided into so-called "have" nations like the United States, France and Great Britain, which are relatively satisfied with the international status quo, and "have-not" nations like Germany, Italy and Japan, which are definitely dissatisfied with things as they are.

Violence will ever threaten international stability, we are told, as long as certain of the great powers—under the impetus of ultra-nationalistic thinking and ambitious dictators—feel that they are on the short end of the international bargain. Indeed, the news from Shanghai today is only the latest evidence that "have-not" nations are willing to risk the perils of armed conflict, if necessary, in order to get into the "have" category.

By curious analogy, during the recent strike orgy in the United States, it was discovered that the problem of the "have-nots" is domestic as well as international. What better indication is required that "have-not" individuals, as well as "have-not" nations, may eventually sacrifice law and order if it appears to them that they cannot attain their goal by peaceful means?

It is difficult for nations like the United States to understand the "have-not" viewpoint, which gives peace only secondary rating. In like manner, it is hard for the average citizen to condone the striker who pursues his goal with violence. Perhaps there is no excuse for the "have-not" viewpoint, which justifies violence, either as regards nations or American labor, for instance; but at least there are several explanations for it, at least one of which the American people would do well to contemplate.

Labor as a group is becoming acutely conscious of the fact that we are living in a potential age of plenty. Before technology and mass production methods brought us to the threshold of abundance, hardship among the laboring groups did not possess anything like the explosive possibilities that it has today. A hundred years ago, or even fifty years ago, the laboring groups took poverty more or less as a matter of course; but today they are rapidly catching a glimpse of the ugly fact that economic lack is losing its logical explanations; that the stumbling block is a faulty economic system.

Neither the "have-not" nation nor the "have-not" individual, who would use violence to obtain his ends, is to be excused. But on the other hand, the "have" position is often open to question too. It is universally admitted, for instance, that there would be far less danger of war today if the "have" nations had made reasonable concessions to democratic Germany. The fact that they failed to do so may perhaps be accounted as one of the gravest mistakes of all time. In like manner, history proves—witness the French Revolution—that the "haves" within a nation ultimately must make reasonable concessions to the "have-nots" if the latter are not to be tempted to wring such concessions by force.

It's a Cinch, Watson, a Cinch

FOR many years, the English have had a good deal of fun at the expense of American newspaper headlines, and not without reason, it must be confessed. When Mr. St. John Ervine of The Observer, of London, was guest dramatic critic for the New York World, he discovered a headline in a New York tabloid paper which he reprinted in The Observer, challenging any English reader to decipher it. The English are great at puzzles, but it is not recorded that anybody translated the headline until Mr. Ervine did so the following week. It was:

JAIL BOMB BRIDE'S FATHER

The explanation of course was that a certain bride, due to circumstances that can be imagined, had become known to tabloid readers and headline writers as the "Bomb Bride." Her father, it seems, had been thrown into jail. Very simple.

Now comes The Observer, in its August 1 issue, with a headline which will probably baffle American readers, the more so since it refers to one of their ancient universities. Here it is:

YALE SQUARE ON THE DAY

Now, is there such a place as Yale Square? And is this to be a story of Yale Square on "Der Tag"? No, of course not. The headline is in British sporting idiom. It means that a team—it turns out to be of golfers—representing Yale University is playing a British team; and as a result of a full day's play the two teams are tied.

The two sub-heads are almost equally baffling. Here is the full heading as it appeared in The Observer:

YALE SQUARE ON THE DAY

THE SOCIETY WIN FOURSOMES

REVENGE IN THE AFTERNOON

The word "foursomes" offers the American reader his very first clue. "The Society," it turns out, means the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society. They won the foursomes, which were played in the forenoon. But in the afternoon, Yale won a larger share of the singles, hence revenge. Elementary, Watson, elementary.

Reasonable Air-Mail Regulation

OFFICIALS of the Post Office Department, with Senator Kenneth McKellar, chairman of the Post Office Committee, appear resolved to hold onto their control over the air mail to the bitter end. This means at least until the end of the present session and probably for some time afterward.

Yet the longer a change is postponed—some such change as is proposed in the McCarran bill before the Senate to place air transportation and air mail rates under the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission—the bitterer will be the experience for the development of a sound air commerce in the United States.

The present regime of air mail contracts, a rushed-together arrangement following upon the impulsive and vindictive cancellations of a few years ago, is satisfactory to few except the postal officials. It is far from providing a fair rate of payment to the airlines for carrying the mails. If the subsidies paid before were unreasonably high, certainly the rate of .00008 cent a mile, recently bid by the Pennsylvania Central Airlines in order to hold its route, is unreasonably low.

The fixing of rates by cut-throat competitive bidding, with uncertainty as to what will happen at the end of the contract period, does not make for conditions under which commercial aviation can build up the permanent establishment necessary for safest and most convenient handling of passenger travel. The Interstate Commerce Commission has proved a reliable and just body for the determination of railroad rates, a task of extreme complexity. It is schooled in the application of tests as to what is fair and necessary in the way of payments for transportation service. The criteria it has developed should surely apply to the value of carrying the mail for the Government.

Moreover, the lodging of this authority in the hands of the commission is in line with the philosophy early announced by President Roosevelt of centering the regulation of various transportation services in one agency where these services could be properly correlated.

Satisfactory legislation may not be feasible at this session and many improvements may be necessary in details of Senator McCarran's measure, but the general policy of transferring control of the airlines from the Post Office Department to an agency more broadly concerned with the development of well-rounded and well-functioning air transport service seems clearly in order.

Strangely Uncurious

ONE of the best success stories of the year, or of several years, alas, is going untold, and for one of the most exceptional of reasons—a lack of congressional curiosity!

The Rules Committee of the House of Representatives has voted nine to three *not* to investigate the sale of The Democratic Book of 1936 and two other best sellers issued by the Democratic National Committee. Enough is known of the story to indicate that the Democratic National Committee is indeed one of America's most successful booksellers. Representative Bertrand H. Snell, Republican leader of the House, credits it with having grossed a clean million dollars. Did we say a clean million? Anyway, a million—in two years.

And as for expenses, the indications are that most of the gross was net. A book of nice pictures of Democratic politicians, autographed by President Roosevelt and costing, well, let us say at a guess, perhaps around sixty-seven cents, was sold to a responsive prospect list for $250 a copy. Not many books outside of the special edition of Colonel Lawrence's "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom" have commanded such a pleasing margin of profit.

The young men who sold them must have done an excellent job. That is where most of the untold success story presumably lies. They apparently did not tell anyone they were working their way through college; they seem to have been already too well educated for that. Nor did they disturb busy housewives with a door-to-door canvass. Instead a mere telephone call or letter appears to have been enough to obtain an entree to the offices of some 900 of the country's best corporations.

Now whether there was anything said on the telephone about this call being "from Mr. Farley's office," or whether any of the letters made tactful reference to certain harmonious relations the business firms may have had or hoped to have with the Federal Government—these remain undetermined elements in the story, alleged by Mr. Snell but held inconsequential by the Rules Committee.

At any event, the nine Democrats on the committee were loftily unconcerned, and this again is a remarkable attitude, since generally speaking if anyone in the United States has made a million dollars the Administration has been very much interested to know how he did it. It is true the three Republicans on the committee were inquisitive about the matter, but there are a great many things the Republicans would like to know about Democratic operations, even to how they got so many votes at the last election.

But anyone who has ever tried to sell books even at $2.50 a throw, not to mention $250, must surely stand back a little in astonishment at the singular achievement of the Democratic salesmen in this line of literary endeavor. Really, how *do* they do it?

Stevenson Revalued

Book News of the Day

THE portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson created by Doris N. Dalglish in "PRESBYTERIAN PIRATE" (New York: Oxford. $3.50), emphasizes his Scottish features. Miss Dalglish is herself a Scot, hence it is as "the greatest man of letters" Scotland has ever produced that she has analyzed the poetry and the fiction of Stevenson and traced the origins of his work in his own experience and in his social heritage.

This is no biography, but a study of Stevenson's work and of the man as revealed in it. Its immediate justification for the author is that he is being neglected in these later days. The centenary of his birth will come in fifteen years. There will be superlatives enough used then, no doubt; but, for some time past, he has been in the unfortunate position of a semi-classic and therefore more respected than read, except as a school assignment.

Miss Dalglish is right in thinking that the time has come for a critical revaluation of Stevenson as an artist. The revaluation, made by Miss Dalglish, differs in other ways than in its Scottishness from that pontificated by the textbooks. She throws into the discard "A Child's Garden of Verse," "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"; practically all, in short, that the ordinary reader knows of Stevenson. She puts his poetry far ahead of his prose, and of his prose she puts the unfinished "Weir of Hermiston" first. She deplores the "pirate" part of Stevenson that made him waste his time, as she says, in writing books of adventure. Not that they are poor books, but they are not the best he could do. She rates them thus: "Apart from 'Weir,' I take Stevenson's finest novel to be 'The Master of Ballantrae,' next to which, greatly daring, since both are collaborations, I place 'The Ebb-Tide' and 'The Wrecker,' followed by 'The New Arabian Nights.'"

It is his poetry, however, that stands above all. To Miss Dalglish, Stevenson is "the greatest Scots writer of English lyrics"—"Requiem," the lines addressed to Will H. Low, "Bright Is the Ring of Words," "The Celestial Surgeon," "In Memoriam F. A. S.," "I Will Make You Brooches," "The Last Occasion," "Home No More Home to Me," and the "hills of home" verses.

A self-conscious and a race-conscious study of Stevenson, this book has much in it that is new and vigorous, a little weakened by a few quite needless repetitions of examples. In her searching examination of the Scottish temperament and Stevenson's inheritance from it, the writer gives not over-hearty credit to Henley for the most comprehensive portrait yet made of their hero—"A deal of Ariel, just a streak of Puck, Much of Antony, of Hamlet most of all, And something of the Shorter-Catechist."

W. K. R.

Congressional I. O. U.

Charity Carnival

WE DREW up our easy chairs to face the window, and looked at the line of trees at the end of the garden. Though it was not as yet very late in the evening, the light was beginning to fade. But so far as I was concerned, this did not matter. For my idea was to sit back quietly and wait for the fireworks to start. And fireworks, of course, as the organizers of the charity carnival in the estate beyond the trees very well knew, cannot be effectively released until it is dark.

The situation, however, did not please Elizabeth quite so well. For Elizabeth wanted to read, and not only to read, apparently, but to read aloud. The previous night we had been to a revue in which one of the principal episodes had been a reproduction of the scene at the ball which the Duchess of Richmond gave on the eve of Waterloo. The memory of that romantic evening, when many a gay couple danced beneath the flaming lamps while Napoleon's cannon was being drawn up in battle array within a distance of not more than ten or fifteen miles, had not yet passed from her thought, and as she held up her tattered Byron against the fading light, she murmured those lines that every schoolboy knows:

> A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
> Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
> Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again,
> And all went merry as a marriage bell;
> But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell!

"If ever there was a moment when the cheery optimism of Byron, with his battle guns breaking in on a ball, is inappropriate, surely it is now," I said. "This is no time for talk of war. Why, the crackers are just going to begin."

I was a little premature. Nevertheless, the gaiety and fun on the other side of the trees were evidently growing rapidly faster and more riotous. The pounding music of a roundabout became louder and louder; sharp bursts of laughter and brisk clapping of hands told of a more than usually fortunate shy at an Aunt Sally or coconut. On the grass below us car after car was arriving with relays of local residents who hoped to be in time for the fireworks. Little balloons of various colors ascended into the skies, and then, with that well-known hiss, as of a flame drawn through water, the first rocket shot upward toward the stars. It was followed rapidly by others, and, as they reached their highest point, they all broke up into a myriad of tiny balls, green, red, yellow and violet, and fell to the earth again in a shimmering shower.

> But hark! that heavy sound breaks in once more,
> As if the clouds its echo would repeat . . .
> Arm! Arm! it is—it is—the cannon's opening roar!

"Really," I protested, "this is quite out of place. Cannon are not at all in harmony with the temper of a scene like this."

At that moment there was a report that seemed to split the sky. The floor of our room shook and the pictures on the wall rattled. Elizabeth and I looked hastily out of the window and saw, outlined against the now black skies, in the vivid and quivering beam of a searchlight, the gray, silvery form of a bombing airplane. The report sounded again, and again, and then a third time—angrily, violently.

It was a most unexpectedly startling moment. We looked at each other with surprised, questioning glances. We both had the same thought. Cannon out of harmony with a scene like this, indeed! As in Byron's day, the cannon had successfully gate-crashed. We were being shown what London could do, in real earnest, if it were attacked from the air. This was a dress rehearsal for—well, something quite unpleasant.

And then Elizabeth suddenly saw the truth and laughed. She took hold of my arm and pointed in the direction from which the searchlight came. It had its source in the garden at our feet. The airplane, the gun, the searchlight—they were all part of the charity carnival.

* * *

As Edgar Wallace once observed, every story should have a moral, even if it is only a detective thriller. The moral of his own stories was, "Never get caught by the police." I suppose, therefore, that this little episode has its moral, too. Perhaps it is that the more one talks of war, the more likely is one to see it lurking behind every gooseberry bush. And the converse is true, also. D. M. MacK.

North . . South . . East . . West

Under Political Wardship

By Frank L. Farrin

IT WOULD be interesting, and possibly reassuring, were some way devised by which a poll or consensus of the individual views of American and Canadian farmers could be compiled that it might be discovered just how they regard all the ambitious efforts being made to assure their welfare and prosperity. The fact should not be forgotten that the farmer, actually and traditionally, is independent and forehanded. He is not, voluntarily, an object of the paternalistic sympathy of any political party or bloc. He pays whatever taxes are imposed, and takes his chances on the weather and the market. He is not the ward, by choice or necessity, of any paternalistic state or national government.

There have been occasions, especially since the sudden deflation of speculative land values, when the debtor farmers have been compelled, wisely, to ask an extension of time that the foreclosure of their valuable equities in their holdings might be prevented. In many states and some of the Canadian provinces, special legislation has prescribed varying periods in which decrees of sale and dispossesion might not be issued. These enactments, distasteful in many cases to lending companies and individuals, have actually operated to the benefit of all concerned.

* * *

Foreclosures resulting from repeated crop failures would, in most instances, prove disastrous. They would encourage absentee ownership and a system of landlordism destructive to the better interests of the communities affected. They would increase the army of renters and share-croppers and eventually lessen the natural productivity of the farms. But in specific instances the protection insured by the moratorium has been selfishly invoked to the disadvantage of mortgage holders and to the ultimate loss of the borrower.

In many sections of the states and provinces in which foreclosures have been forbidden for a term of years, plentiful crops which were sold at profitable prices would have enabled borrowers to materially reduce their debts and accumulated interest charges. Instead of thus applying available funds to the payment of principal the debtors have, all too often, spent the money for automobiles and modern farm machinery not actually needed in producing and harvesting the crops.

Unwise provisions of the moratorium law have, in some states and provinces, required the mortgagee to apply whatever payments of interest made by the mortgagor to a reduction of the principal debt. Lenders who felt themselves amply protected and certain of eventual realization upon their investment discouraged or actually refused tenders of past-due interest money under such conditions. The net result has been that in general the total farm debt has increased wherever the protection of the moratorium has been provided. The sequel may be a more general resort to foreclosures, after the period of grace has expired, than would have been necessary without a reliance upon special privilege.

* * *

If one were to analyze and trace to its source most of the argument and pleading in behalf of legislation designed to emancipate the farmer and relieve him of his burdens it would be discovered that it is inspired and actuated by office-holders and office-seekers. The farmers in the United States and the Dominion to the north are not, it may be found, suppliants for public or political favors. They resent the imputation that they are subjects who should be placed under the wardship of any governmental agency or board. They will not, voluntarily, submit to any form of paternalistic regimentation.

Of this I am thoroughly convinced because during the years I have known farmers quite intimately and farms more than casually. There are careless and improvident farmers, just as there are thriftless and shiftless dwellers in towns and cities. Mere statutory enactments and city ordinances cannot, even when combined, bring about the regeneration and industrial and social reformation of those lacking a sincere desire to find and follow better ways.

Eventually there is bound to come a clearer and better realization of the opportunities afforded by the farm. But this will not come through class legislation inspired and dictated by partisan or political theorists. None of these have aided significantly in establishing industrial enterprises or in founding and carrying on millions of successful farms. As dependable advisers they are as outmoded and tricky as the Indian witch doctors.

The Wide Horizon

Up

By Harold Hobson

THE trend of mountaineering is ever upward. It will continue upward until it reaches the highest peak of all, which is Mount Everest, that towers 29,191 feet above the level of the sea.

Hitherto, in spite of several well-equipped and very gallant expeditions, Mount Everest has proved inaccessible. But recently another mountain, also reputed unconquerable, Chomolhari, on the borders of Bhutan and Tibet, has fallen before the determined attack of an English explorer, Mr. F. Spencer Chapman. This giant hill, 23,930 feet high, is known as the Divine Queen of Mountains, and its summit was reached by an expedition of the very simplest kind.

For a long time the authorities in Tibet would not give permission for the climb to be attempted, but their opposition broke down after Mr. Chapman had spent six months in Lhasa. The entire party consisted of two climbers and three porters, and the cost was no more than £20 each. The daily ration for each man was four ounces of pemmican, sugar, chocolate, and oatmeal, while the equipment was borrowed from the Himalaya Club. The conditions for climbing, when the final attack was made, were very bad. There had been daily snow, and the visibility was nil, but in spite of dangerous crevasses, Mr. Chapman, and one porter, Pasang, got to the top.

This is only one more piece of evidence that Everest itself is not unscalable. This same conclusion is in fact the lesson taught by the whole progress of mountaineering. One by one the great peaks have fallen, and they have fallen in such a way as to suggest that the grandest heights of all are well within human reach.

* * *

The earliest recorded attack on an Alpine peak was that made on the Rocher Manon, near Susa, in the eleventh century. The Roche Melon is more than 11,000 feet high, and the attempt failed. But in 1358 a certain Antonio d'Abli triumphed, and built a chapel close to the top. In 1838 Charles Emmanuel II, an ancestor of the present King of Italy, also achieved the ascent.

For a long time mountaineering made no consistent progress. For example, with ropes and ladders, Jullien de Beaupré climbed the exceedingly difficult steep rock-mass of the Mont Aiguille, near Grenoble, as early as 1492. He did this at the command of Charles VIII of France. This particular mountain, however, was not again conquered until 1834, three hundred and forty-two years later. By this time Mont Blanc itself had been climbed, having fallen to Jacques Balmat in 1786. By the middle of the last century all the chief peaks of the Alps had been surmounted.

The appetite for climbing grew from what it fed on. Then Douglas Freshfield ascended the highest peak in the Caucasus, and Sir Martin Conway conquered the loftiest summit of the Andes. Then men began to turn their attention to the highest range of mountains in the world, the Himalayas. The Schlagintweits climbed to 22,260 feet on Mount Kamet, on the top of which Mr. F. S. Smythe has lately set his triumphant foot. An officer of the Survey of India, in the course of his duties, reached a height of 23,890 feet, and recently an expedition reached the top of Nanda Devi, 25,660 feet above the level of the sea.

* * *

But even this is not the highest point that man has attained. Odell twice did 27,000 feet on Everest, and he might actually have got to the summit had more porters been available. The porters carried loads to this altitude, even after the expedition had endured an extraordinarily severe blizzard, and cold of 24 degrees below zero at a height of 21,000 feet. Colonel Norton a few years ago attained a point on Everest 28,000 feet above sea-level.

These facts have a very direct bearing upon the ultimate prospects of the world's highest peak. The difficulties that Everest presents are not, in the main, those of inaccessible precipices and impassable stretches of snow and ice. Great as these are, not inferior ones of the same kinds have been met and conquered on much lower peaks, even in the Alps themselves, which, compared with the Himalayas, are little more than foothills.

No. The chief hardship that men encounter on Everest is, oddly enough, its height. This height makes for excessive rarity of air. But it is interesting to notice that climbers in the Alps in the eighteenth century constantly found the rarity of the atmosphere troublesome even at 14,000 or 15,000 feet. Nowadays, mountaineers make light of such things. Even at 28,000 feet Colonel Norton used no artificial oxygen supply. In this aspect of things, as in others, man will ultimately assert his dominion.

Mirror of World Opinion

Mr. Worldly Wiseman Redivivus

"I AM afraid," said an Englishman to a Frenchman in Paris last week, "that the Communist allies of your Socialist politicians will bring irretrievable ruin on your tottering financial structure." "Do not despair," said his interlocutor, "Le coeur de la France est aujourd'hui un peu à gauche, mais sa poche est bien à droite." (The French heart may be on the Left, but its pocket is well on the Right.)—*Spectator*, London.